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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Roosevelt Asks Skeleton NRA Offers Program of 14 Points

World's Youth Plead at Geneva

Laval Is Again French Premier

Mme. Lebrun Sees Washington

Miss Garbo Likes to Be Alone

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT makes known his answer to the Supreme Court's decision nullifying the National Recovery Administration's 750 codes. He will ask Congress for stopgap legislation to continue NRA in skeletonized form for 9½ months, stripped of the basic powers held unconstitutional. Under the new setup information showing the effects of the codes on industry during two years would be gathered. Also a proposed law would be enforced requiring all contractors supplying materials to Government agencies to comply with the now inoperative code provisions. This would give the Administration something of a whip over industry. Congressional leaders promise prompt action. The President says nothing on his suggested constitutional amendment making the old NRA legal—Temporary laws to save some of NRA's pieces are the decision as to the wisest plan.

¶ The President will present a revised 14-point program to Congress as his "must" legislative list. The measures include the temporary NRA, social security bills, omnibus banking bill, utilities holding companies bill, Wagner labor disputes bill, Guffey coal stabilization bill, expansion of the TVA, farm adjustment amendments, extension of cotton control, revival of the alcohol administration, regulation of oil and motorbus transportation. The American Federation of Labor favors the temporary NRA and many industrialists are believed to do so. But there is opposition to various items in the program. Congressmen look at the questions and draw an apprehensive breath—They feel they will probably be in session all summer long.

¶ The world's 6,000,000 unemployed youth plead eloquently at Geneva their right to work and have full part in their times. Delegates from many countries show the International Labor Conference the mental misery and moral degradation that are making ravages on the idle under 25. A huge specter arises as the alleged cause of not enough jobs. This is the machine. The vital question is raised: Shall mechanical invention be curbed to make more manual jobs? Yet that does not seem the right solution. Machinery should prove only a boon—It is rather that men must expand fruitful living to keep pace with the new freedom brought by the machine.

¶ France sees the Cabinet of Premier Fernand Bouisson fall after four days and Pierre Laval accepts the Premiership and undertakes to form the tenth Cabinet under the present Parliament. The Bouisson regime loses a contest for full power in battling to save the franc and fails by two votes in a vote of confidence. The Radical Socialists, led by Edouard Herriot, lead the Chamber in refusing to delegate its powers. Laval, once before Premier, realizes his difficult task—His recent work as Foreign Minister has won him high standing.

¶ While France has its political difficulties at home it makes a definite stir abroad. Mme. Albert Lebrun, wife of the French President, leaves the new liner Normandie on which she came as guest of honor for a hurried visit to Washington. During 24 hours in the capital she is entertained by President and Mrs. Roosevelt, tendered a state dinner at the White House, a reception at the French Embassy, visits Mount Vernon and sees the other sights. A stickler for form, she appears in brilliant new Paris gowns. One thing interests her most in Washington life—The conspicuous and effective part that women play.

¶ Mammoth Cave National Park offers new wonders to the summer visitor through the work of CCC crews during two years. There are now eight miles of walks underneath two Kentucky counties luring the visitor to contemplate subterranean phenomena such as have hardly a parallel. Above ground 800 civilian corps workers have built graveled roadways and planted nearly 1,000,000 trees. Eight hours is the walking time for traversing the underground galleries. A complete restaurant has been set up in one of the fairy grottoes—Nature supplies the great show, but men make it accessible.

¶ Miss Greta Garbo, noted screen actress, successfully eludes unwelcome personal contact with her vast public. She boards the train out of Hollywood at a crossroads, leaves it at Newark to be whisked through the Holland Tunnel to a New York dock and hidden in the captain's cabin until the motorship Kungsholm sails for Stockholm. In Sweden the press agents will hide her from the crowding throngs in Stora Nyckelviken, once Jenny Lind's retreat. But really the press agents overlooked the ideal goal of a passion for isolation—Why not Admiral Byrd's abandoned cabin at the south pole?

Baldwin to Name Hoare As Foreign Secretary In British Cabinet

MacDonald Presides at Final Meeting With His Government

Eden to Assist In Foreign Work

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By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 5—With completion of the India Government bill in the House of Commons services have become available for more general duty of Sir Samuel Hoare whose tact and ability in piloting this gigantic measure throughout its long passage toward status quo have attracted wide attention.

Much satisfaction is expressed in official circles here therefore at the report, which the Monitor understands on high authority to be now authentic, of Sir Samuel's selection to hold the outstanding post of Foreign Minister in the new cabinet.

This confirms rumors long in circulation regarding the foreign portfolio.

In the Foreign Office, Sir Samuel will have the assistance of Anthony Eden who has made a great reputation by his handling of recent European negotiations though he is regarded as not yet senior enough to take full charge of Britain's external affairs.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald presided here today over what is expected to be the last Cabinet meeting of the Government. Mr. Stanley Baldwin, who is taking over as Prime Minister, is understood to have practically completed his selections for the new Cabinet which as now arranged will be announced Friday evening. Mr. MacDonald, meanwhile, proceeds to his childhood home at Lossiemouth, where he takes a short rest before resuming active political work.

Sir Samuel J. G. Hoare has been Secretary of State for India since 1933. He was Secretary of State for Air from 1922 to 1929, gaining a seat in the British Cabinet in 1923. Sir Samuel has been a Conservative member of Parliament from Chelsea since 1910, and he served as treasurer of the Conservative Party organization in 1930 and 1931.

Sir Samuel is a member of the Royal Commission on Civil Service, and of the Royal Commission on Honors, and of the Ullswater Conference on Electoral Reform and the Indian Round Table Conference. He holds the rank of Honorary Air Commodore and received the citation of Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire in 1927, for participating in the first civil flight to India. He wrote a book entitled, "India by Air," published in 1927. He played tennis for Oxford and once won a silver medal as a skater.

By Russell, London

Sir Samuel Hoare

Secretary of State for India, Who Is Expected to Be Britain's New Foreign Minister

Idle Youth Voice Plea For Aid At Geneva Gathering

International Labor Conference Urged to Act Quickly

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, June 5—The outstanding event at the International Labor Conference today was reception of a delegation of unemployed youth from many countries presenting a petition, explaining their unhappy situation and voicing hopes of social amelioration.

The inability of young people to find work is a poignant problem, for it involves mental misery and in some cases moral degeneration. International groups have particularly directed their attention to this subject, and it is urged that the conference should act quickly, abrogating its rule and proceeding to a final discussion as suggested by the governing body.

The American representative, Miss Grace Abbott, is understood to be especially anxious for the formulation of an immediate measure dealing with 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 young persons under 25 years of age who are numbered among the world's 25,000,000 unemployed.

President Frederick Creswell of the Union of South Africa has posed a real question which should dominate all these debates, namely whether mechanical invention is to be given its proper function permitting civilized man to consecrate time to mere breadwinning. Human mentality, he said, has adapted itself to new conditions of the twentieth-century machinery.

It would appear from preliminary consultations that the employers' group is still indisposed to agree to a 40-hour week even if confined to selected industries. Certain delegates will decline to attend conferences for elaboration of the texts. The participation of the United States and Italy is however assured and progress ought be made in what is regarded as the primary task of the conference.

[An article dealing with a review of world labor conditions appears on page 5.]

Lindbergh Retains Post in Air Line On Unsalaried List

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, at his own request, has not received a retainer for his services as adviser to Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., for the last several months, it was disclosed today by Henry B. du Pont, chairman of the board of directors of the air line.

Personal affairs, Mr. du Pont said, have engaged most of Colonel Lindbergh's time, although technically his relationship with the air line is substantially the same.

Need for Cheap, Permanent Housing Program Pointed Out

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 5—The necessity of a permanent, low-cost, government housing and slum clearance program was agreed upon by witnesses appearing today and yesterday before the Senate Education Committee, although they differed as to the desirability of details of the Wagner bill to appropriate $800,000,000 for loans and grants to local housing authorities.

In a letter to Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, said she favored the general purpose of the legislation but reserved the right to differ as to specific details. She recommended that a clause be inserted providing for the payment of prevailing wage rates in all housing construction.

While there was a certain animosity a year ago to a federal housing program, he now senses a great interest all over the country. Col. Horatio B. Hackett, assistant public works administrator, told the committee. Colonel Hackett admitted that there was some truth in charges that the PWA is building housing developments that are too costly for the lowest classes, now living in the slum districts.

Rents Must Be High

He explained that the present housing program is supposed to be self-liquidating and the rents must be high enough to insure return of the money to the Treasury. Rents on federal housing projects, he said, will vary from $3.50 to $7 per room per month, depending on whether heat, light and other items are included.

By September, he reported, the PWA will have made commitments for the entire $150,000,000 allotted it. Another $249,000,000 allotment is awaiting the President's signature.

Land is being bought for 42 projects and architectural plans are being prepared on 22.

Langdon W. Post, chairman of the New York housing authority estimated that there are 516,000 families in New York's 17 square miles of slums that could pay $5 to $7 a month per room and 22,000 that could only pay $2 or $3. If the latter

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Announcement

On Monday, June 10, The Christian Science Monitor begins publication of a daily front page news feature under the head: "The World's Day," specifically designed for the reader who wishes to be kept quickly and lucidly informed of major world developments.

The World's Day will augment the Monitor's more extended and interpretative regular news service, focusing its high lights into the column form of presentation.

The modern reader makes two demands upon his newspaper:

He demands to be well-informed in limited time. Hence The World's Day, to provide a flash of light on each outstanding event, every day.

He demands a clear and orderly presentation of the news in its related significance. Hence the further strengthening of original and supporting stories to convey the whole meaning of events as well as to record the events themselves.

France's Hope Put in Laval; Franc Falling

Veteran Foreign Minister Seeks to Form Cabinet, Second in Week

Parliament at Stake

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 5—Pierre Laval, former Premier and Foreign Minister, has undertaken the task of constituting a new Cabinet and solving the second French governmental crisis in less than a week.

Unexpectedly overthrown by the narrow margin of two votes in the Chamber of Deputies last night on the issue of full financial powers to defend the franc, Premier Fernand Bouisson resigned. Despite the fact that a recount showed he had in reality obtained a majority of 12, the former President of the Chamber of Deputies refused President Lebrun's invitation to form another Cabinet, and the difficult task was entrusted to France's popular Foreign Minister.

Underneath the confusion which makes the French political picture today appear almost indecipherable, and the Cabinet fall next to incomprehensible, three fundamental factors can be discerned.

Financial Dilemma

The most immediate element in the French political problem is financial. France has a big budgetary deficit, which only general economic recovery can eliminate, for the country is already taxed to the breaking point. The Treasury will soon need to borrow heavily to meet debts and delayed obligations, and bankruptcy, it is insisted, will be forthcoming unless the state reduces expenditure by a policy of drastic deflation.

Here the second factor comes into play. It is political. Deputies who are exceptionally vulnerable to demagogic demands of private interests due to the French electoral system, balk at unpopular deflationary measures advocated by bankers. A senatorial election is scheduled for the autumn and above all, the prospect of a general legislative election next May has redoubled the distaste for deflation.

Political Factors

There's another political factor: results of municipal elections last month. These showed that the position of parties of the Left—Radicals, Socialists, Communists—is surprisingly strong. Deputies of the Left—this was interpreted as meaning the voters of France—wish the reconstruction of the Radical-Socialist cartel which formed the Chamber majority until broken by the Feb. 6 uprising of last year.

This explains why the Radicals—the largest party in Parliament—yesterday bolted the leadership of their party chief, Edouard Herriot, and broke their promise to M. Bouisson to accord him full powers.

The Radicals were also swayed in their decision by the final factor in the situation, and the most fundamental one—the conflict in France between parliamentarians and a more authoritarian form of government.

The bitter cry of the Left has become, "Bar the road to Fascism." So when Socialist and Communist speakers in the Chamber yesterday taunted the Radicals with abandoning the fight and opening the door to a dictatorship if they accorded full financial powers to the Government and submitted to being sent off on long vacations, the Radicals began to wonder if they had not been too hasty in promising to support M. Bouisson.

Parliament at Stake

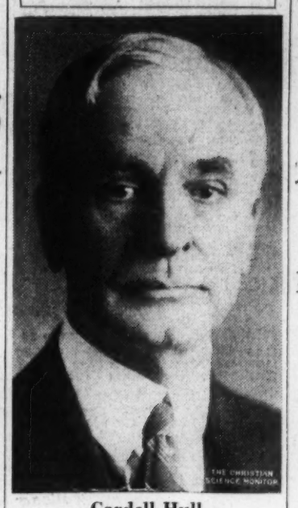
Today more than one paper expresses apprehension that the republican regime itself has been undermined by the Deputies' refusal to delegate full authority to the Cabinet to deal with the financial problem. The Socialists demand dissolution of the Chamber, and some organs of the Right echo the cry that the present Parliament is incapable of governing and must be replaced in a new election as soon as possible.

Meanwhile much depends on M. Laval's success in constituting a Cabinet capable of commanding a wide majority in the Chamber. Undoubtedly his recent achievements as Foreign Minister have won him great prestige both in and out of Parliament.

He is being hailed as the last hope of parliamentary republicanism in France. A public which is beginning to be impatient and restless is watching his efforts closely in the difficult hour which may prove to be crucial, not only for the franc but for the regime itself.

[French movements for political reform in the current fiscal crisis are discussed on page 5.]

Tariff Conciliator



Cordell Hull

American Secretary of State

Tariff Triumph Won by Hull As Peek Loses Post

Secretary of State Relies On Conciliatory Policy To Win Markets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 5—The doctrine of free trade and its champion in the Administration, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, stood triumphant today over the more modern and nationalistic concept of sharp bargaining as a means of expanding America's narrowed markets abroad.

It was both a personal and policy triumph for Mr. Hull when President Roosevelt late yesterday announced abolition of the office of special adviser to the President on foreign trade which had been held by George N. Peek. While the latter will continue to head the two export-import banks, the post which for more than a year has given the United States a dual and conflicting foreign trade policy, is to end June 16 and Mr. Peek will no longer be in a position to stand in the way of Mr. Hull's policies.

Conflict of Policies

The announcement was incidental to the President's announcement of NRA policy. He enumerated the various agencies dependent on NIRA which he would ask Congress to perpetuate on their own merits. He added that he would allow three agencies—the office held by Mr. Peek, the Committee on Economic Security and the Advisory Council on Economic Security—to lapse on June 16. No explanation was given.

Mr. Hull has stood stanchly since he entered the Administration for the traditional American policy of "most-favored-nation" pacts involving mutual concessions, but ruling out any discrimination. While such a doctrine is a long cry from eighteenth century "free trade" in its purest form, yet it represents the remnant of that doctrine in a high tariff era.

Mr. Peek, on the contrary, has advocated both to the nation and to the President the policy of trade barter with full use of discrimination wherever it is to the advantage of this country. He would scrap "most-favored-nation" clauses entirely on the theory that they restrict bargaining power and has been sharply critical of the Hull doctrine that to expand American exports the United States must be willing to take in more imports from other nations.

Other Nations Perplexed

These conflicting doctrines, the one emanating from the State Department and the other from the special adviser to the President on

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

New Flying Boat Starts Test Hop On Single Motor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 5—A new Sikorsky twin-engined, 16-passenger amphibion, designed to challenge transport planes in speed and performance, spectacularly took off today in 15 seconds, using only one engine.

Capt. Boris Sergiefsky, chief test pilot of the Sikorsky plant, explained that as he was taking off, the fuel pressure one one engine dropped, making it necessary for a mechanic to hand-pump the fuel. Before Captain Sergievsky realized, howeaer, that the fuel pressure was down, he had already risen from the water.

The new ship was one of two planes which are to be delivered to the air line connecting the Hawaiian group. This line will later act as a feeder line to the trans-Pacific line.

The new amphibion is the first ship of smaller design whose characteristics are based diresdy on the development of the large 38-passenger flying boat which made the pioneer test hop between California and the Hawaiian Islands recently.

Wing design formulated by wind tunnel tests at Langley Field, Va., plus weight-eliminating improvements in hull design combine to enable the amphibian to carry two more passengers than regular land transport planes. Its designers estimate that the new ship will have a cruising speed of 186 miles an hour.

Boston's Tax Rate Finally Fixed at $37

Assessors Report Shrinkage of $33,500,000 in Valuation in Year

Boston Today—

Also sees farmers firm in decision to desert Faneuil Hall market for Cambridge site — General Johnson tell bakers that if NRA is really not wanted it should go—Curley tell reporters they clutter up his office—50 summonsed in Lynn move to wipe out child labor—Minority report on unemployment insurance cause labor to buzz.

***Shrinkage*—Boston's Valuation Drops $33,500,000**

Boston's Mayor Mansfield felt sorry for his city today. Reason: Report of the city assessors that the city is worth $33,500,000 less this year than it was last. Decreased property valuations account for the shrinkaee.

But there was still plenty left. Total worth of Boston was set at $1,650,000,000.

Good news came with the bad. The tax rate this year was definitely and finally set at $37, which is 10 cents under last year's rate. Tax collections, credits, and overlays together with loans of about $9,000,000 will meet appropriations totaling $73,717,859 for the year.

***Markets*—Faneuil Hall Plans Fail to Impress Farmers**

"Like a flea on an elephant's back—annoying but not serious."

That's how more than 200 farmers of the Greater Boston area regard attempts of Mayor Mansfield and the City Council to keep them in historic Faneuil Hall Market. At least that is how energetic L. S. Ollis, general manager of the Boston Regional Produce Market, described their feelings today.

The flea, of course, represents efforts to satisfy them with Faneuil Hall conditions, while the elephant stands for their firm resolve to leave the market that has flourished since 1742.

"We have already broken ground on our 30 acres of ground in West Cambridge," Mr. Ollis admitted today. This indicated the farmers care little about what happens to plans now under councilmanic consideration for widening jammed streets and providing more parking space in Faneuil Hall district.

Housewives greeted news of the new market recently as meaning emancipation from the crowded traffic of Faneuil Hall. Farmers, at the same time, welcomed prospects of more easy access to sales stalls for their produce.

[History, tradition fall before automobiles and progress as Faneuil Hall starts decline, points out an article on page 3.]

***Johnson*—Bakers Hear His Plea for NRA Points**

Swampscott today played genial host to Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, former administrator of the National Recovery Act. Startling words, were those of the general. Said he: "With the termination of the NRA the country would see an orgy of wage slashing, the return of sweat shops and child labor, and a summer of stress, turmoil and rioting."

"The Supreme Court decision," he said, addressing the bakers' convention, "leaves us confronting the debate of the century—whether the country wants to go back to the Hooverism of 1932 and 1933 or whether it wants the principles of the NRA.

"We shall now have a chance," General Johnson said, "to see if the country wants NRA back again. If it doesn't, NRA ought to go for you can't enforce a law like this in a democracy unless the vast majority believes in it and wants it very positively."

***Reporters*—Hinges on Governor's Door Tighten**

Glum expressions beclouded faces of State House reporters today. An old friend had rebuffed them. Always good "copy," usually genial Governor Curley suddenly went, as one put it, "high hat."

No longer will newshawks have easy access to the blue-carpeted, flag-draped gubernatorial office. No longer may they even wait in the small outer room adjoining the official sanctum.

"You boys clutter up the place," complained a secretary, "the Governor says to tell you to say out until pres conference time."

***Sweatshop*—Summonses Issued in Lynn Complaints**

Children of Lynn today faced their school work with brighter prospects. The climax has been reached in sweatshop tactics, in which the youngsters have been principal factors. Night after night, until the wee hours in the morning, children ranging from 7 to 14 have been compelled to swing heavy dinking mallets in the construction of cheap pocketbooks at pittance wages.

Recently officials of the State De-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

President Drops All But Skeleton NRA; Social Bills Pushed

Small Staff Proposed to Enforce Fair Standards on Government Contracts and Analyze Code Gains in Contrast With Uncoded Fields of Trade

Permanent Replacement of Code Plan Not to Be Attempted at This Time

Congress Ready to Rush Emergency Legislation Along Lines Offered by President—Organized Labor Won Over by Support of Its Measures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 5—The Roosevelt Administration threw the legislative machinery into high gear today to obtain from Congress authority to continue NRA on a skeletonized basis, along with an ambitious batch of social legislation.

It was made plain at the White House today that no plan for continuing the wage and hour provisions of the codes, whether by the taxing power or other authority, had yet been found by Mr. Roosevelt's 40 or 50 advisers working on the subject which would comply with the constitutional interpretation set down by the Supreme Court.

This comment was issued to meet rumors that an NRA substitute in a definite and permanent form had been found. As set forth before a specially called press conference yesterday, Mr. Roosevelt is bowing in full and respectful compliance to the Schechter case ruling of the high court, but the emergency steps that are now proposed are declared to be merely of a "stopgap" variety which in no way comprises a substitute for the huge NRA structure that has been demolished.

Temporary Arrangement

As for a permanent replacement of NRA, that, it was again emphasized, may be a matter for "five or ten years," as originally quoted by Mr. Roosevelt—the time necessary to put a supposititious constitutional amendment through both houses of Congress, and to secure ratification by two thirds of the states.

Mr. Roosevelt has now issued two formal and specific announcements as he reorients the course of the New Deal in conformity with the blockade laid down before it by the court. The first, issued last week, was the simple announcement that some 400 pending NRA law suits had been dropped by the Justice Department.

The second, issued last night in the form of two printed texts, announced legislative plans to continue as much of NRA as could be salvaged.

Congress Becomes Active

The effect of yesterday's announcement has already been threefold.

1. It has started a period of intensive activity in Congress, spurred on by yesterday's conference between administration leaders and the President, to rush through emergency legislation. Although there is enough work cut out for Congress to keep it busy under normal circumstances for a long time, it is believed that the peculiar conditions of the present may solidify Democratic majorities, and develop surprising speed in enactment of Roosevelt measures.

2. Organized labor, which opens a specially called conference of executive leaders under the A. F. of L. here tomorrow, seems to have been won over completely by Mr. Roosevelt's plans. The President has indorsed the Guffey coal bill and the equally controversial Wagner labor bill for quick passage, and announced that the social security bills are also constitutional in the light of his legal advisers. William Green, head of the A. F. of L., announced he expects "something more substantial" later, but expressed gratification with the acts taken thus far.

3. The Federal Trade Commission seems likely to come into more prominence with the collapse of the codes. Large authority exists within this body to regulate business, and it is expected to be called upon in increasing degree to exercise it. Thus far it has been in the background of the Roosevelt Administration, and its funds have been reduced. Now it may emerge.

Searching for Solution

Meanwhile intensive study goes on of any and all plans to meet the limitations placed on federal regulation of hours and wages by the Supreme Court; but it was stated at the White House emphatically today that not yet had one proposal been made which seemed to solve the difficulty.

The Attorney General and the Solicitor General have been designated by Mr. Roosevelt to consider these plans, and the President has twoscore of advisers to review them. Thus far, however, the Administration acknowledges that it is confronted by an impregnable wall.

This announcement came today from Stephen Early, one of the President's secretaries. An air of testiness was evident at the White House over newspaper headlines of the morning citing the President as "abandoning" the codes. He did this, it was explained, not through his own volition but entirely because of the Supreme Court ruling, which presented no alternative.

Largest Press Conference

Mr. Roosevelt's announcement yesterday was made before the biggest White House press conference in history, with between 300 and 350 reporters present. Mr. Roose-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

President Relays Must Program To Waiting Congress

House Begins Investigation Of Alleged Squeezing Of Small Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 5—Assured by his House and Senate leaders that the morale and efficiency of their legislative machine is in good shape once more, President Roosevelt relayed to them a new and revised "must" program with every expectation that a goodly share of it will be enacted before adjournment.

Meanwhile the same leaders, and for the same reason, revised last week's estimates of a protracted session and came back to the conclusion of pre-NRA decision days that the Congress can complete its allotted tasks and get out of Washington not later than the middle of July.

Concurrently the National Legislature continued to give evidence of restored morale by clicking off routine work at a satisfactory rate. The Senate moved toward an early vote on the controversial holding company bill.

Minor Measures Speeded

The House yesterday and again today disposed of minor measures and invested a special committee with broad inquisitorial powers for an investigation of lobbying activities and trade practices of major independent and chain mercantile interests with a view to discovering whether or not there exists a definite policy of squeezing the small independent competitor out of existence.

Ready for early action in the House are both AAA amendments and the holding company bill. Speaker Byrns expects passage of both within a week or 10 days. Back in committee stage the deadlock over TVA amendments continues with no immediate prospect of getting legislation out despite all the persuasive efforts of the speaker.

However, there is little doubt that when Mr. Roosevelt gets around to it he can exert the necessary pressure at the strategic point and force the Military Affairs Committee to approve measures which mean the difference between mere dam building and a great power "yardstick" to the Tennessee Valley experiment.

The new "must program," more

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Adopt-a-Baby Week Puts Adoptables at Premium in Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The 58 children's aid shelters in Ontario have been reported to be practically cleared of children suitable for adoption as the result of the recent Adopt-a-Baby week sponsored by the Government to mark the first anniversary of the birth of the Dionne quintuplets. Many of the babies have already been taken to their new homes, while others are waiting for arrangements to be completed.

With more than 100 applicants for babies, the Toronto Children's Aid Society reported that it would have no difficulty in placing the 50 children of adoptive age under their care. Many of these children are being legally adopted by the foster-parents who have been caring for them, it being the belief of the welfare department that foster homes are greatly superior to institutions for children under their care.

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Entered as second class matter November 25, 1908, at the post office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.
NRA WE DO OUR PART

Boston Day—Goodwin, Admiral, Millens, Harvard

(Continued from Page 1)

partment of Labor and Industry swooped down on Lynn homes where sweatshop methods were being practiced.

"Nothing doing," they said. "These children need their rest for school work."

Today some 50 summonses, 13 for defendants, the rest witnesses, were delivered. Saturday morning they will be arraigned.

Insurance—Unemployment Plan Elates Labor Groups

Elated labor groups buzzed excitedly about State House corridors today. Cause for elation was the favorable report of the special commission on Masachusetts unemployment insurance. Supporters saw in the 1935 Legislature the bill's best chance of passage.

The majority report favored a plan under which unemployed worker would receive 50 per cent of his full wage for any 16-week period of unemployment in a year. In such cases he would not receive less than $5 nor more than $15 a week.

Although final report of the commission, chairmaned by Senator Harry B. Putnam of Westfield, was 6 to 1 favoring the pool system, a minority report stressing importance of an unemployment reserve fund was filed.

Added to the minority report were three objections filed by William Leavitt Stoddard of Belmont:

1. Probably unconstitutional.
2. Does not prevent unemployment at its source.
3. Makes labor bear a disproportionate share of the burdens.

Port—Shippers Call For Reciprocal Trade

Not pleased with certain headlines in their morning papers were Boston shipping men today. Applause for Governor Curley's "Buy American" plea, made yesterday to New England bakers convening at Swampscott, rang in their ears.

Such engendering of nationalistic ideas is decidedly opposed by shippers. Their valiant efforts to make Boston the world's No. 1 port are hampered, they feel, by lack of support at home. Last week their imports had a total value of $1,989,492. This was almost $500,000 more than the similar week a year ago.

But imports and exports go hand in hand, a spokesman for the Boston shippers pointed out today. The Governor told the bakers that ending all imports, except those vitally needed, would give employment to 8,000,000 Americans. Right back came the reply of shippers: "Cutting imports would also slash exports. No nation in history ever has existed without trading with other nations, . . . there is no reason to suppose we can do it in America."

Half of the cotton in America is exported, the Boston shippers revealed today. They estimate 12,000,000 people are dependent upon this crop. "If exports were stopped unemployment in this one crop alone would more than offset gains in other lines."

Goodwin—Senate Backs His Drunk Test Objection

Back in his chair, thumbs in vest, leaned Massachusetts' busy Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin today, his face all smiles. His objections to the bill permitting those arrested for drunkenness to have their own physicians examine them and establish degree of sobriety had been upheld by the Senate.

Yesterday the solons received a letter from Registrar Goodwin in which he cited figures proving tremendous increase in drunkenness and in automobile accidents since repeal. He pleaded that barriers restraining intoxicated drivers from menacing highways be raised rather than lowered.

Two hours of debate preceded final decision to accept his views. The measure had previously been passed by the House.

Gherardi—Navy Yard Welcomes New 'Skipper'

Brilliant gold braid and plumed hats of naval dress uniforms shone instead of the sun today at Charlestown Navy Yard. Flags and pennants flew from poles on land and from masts at sea. It was a gala day, all arranged to welcome the new commandant, Rear Admiral Walter R. Gherardi.

Promptly at 10 this morning with all the pomp and color the 250-odd officials and marine guards could muster, the new commandant marched across the parade grounds, read his official orders (an old navy custom), heard cannons boom out the 13-gun rear admiral salute, became "skipper."

He succeeds Rear Admiral Henry H. Hough, retired from active service. Previously, Admiral Gherardi headed the naval hydrographic service with headquarters in Chevy Chase, Md.

Millens—Judge Upholds Curley's Jurisdiction

Cold legal words (the citing of a few statute numbers and quoting of a little Latin) in just a few minutes today ended reprieve hopes of Irving and Murton Millen and Abraham Faber, awaiting electrocution in Charlestown prison. The same decision ended first court action contesting Governor Curley's authority to hold office.

William R. Scharton, attorney for Faber, based his petition to Judge Stanley E. Qua of the Supreme Judicial Court on moves to compel the Attorney General of the State to file quo warranto proceedings against the Governor. Attorney Scharton claimed Governor Curley was sworn into office in a manner not specified in the Constitution, hence was serving de facto (not recognized) instead of de jure (by right).

But Judge Qua ruled the Governor's jurisdiction covered the present case, even if he was serving de facto. Execution is expected early Friday morning.

Barbers—Haircut Moratorium Declared

Bostonians who dropped in on their local barber this morning for tonsorial treatment had long waits. Crys of "next" were few and far between. Outside as well as inside a crowd gathered. Those on the outside were barbers.

Reason: Barbers were on a strike.

Today is the second day. Little serious trouble has been encountered, although picketing has been carried on in various districts.

Barber Union, Local 182, demands unionized shops. Until this demand is met only one barber is allowed to work in each shop. It is generally conceded, however, that shops will be unionized tonight. Then regular, prompt service will be resumed.

Harvard—Prize Offered For Traffic Problem Solution

Wanted: Some college youth to offer practical solution of the problem of controlling traffic on streets and highways. Both urban and rural areas included. Sum of $1200 will be paid for satisfactory method. Application blanks may be secured from the Harvard University School of City Planning, Cambridge, Mass.

This is the gist of an announcement which came today from the city planning of Harvard University and the Harvard Traffic Bureau. A $1200 fellowship will be given by the Automobile Manufacturing Association of America. The offer is open to any individual of a recognized college or university in the United States who this spring receives a bachelor's degree or has received one since Jan. 1, 1931.

Award of fellowship will be made on basis of: (1) a 1500-word paper on "The Respective Fields and Interrelations of City Planning and Traffic Control Engineering in the Solution of the Vehicular Traffic Problem: (2) Records of Scholastic achievements and extra-curricular activities.

Competition closes August 1, 1935.

Shriners—Maine Group Starts for Convention

Maine Shriners smiled in satisfaction as their contribution to the National Shriners Convention left the State House at Augusta today.

To Washington went a huge float describing the recreational advantages, vacation activities of the State of Maine. Replete with summertime suggestions, it contains a view of Mt. Katahdin and a large pool, with a checker-shirted guide pulling a speckled trout from the water.

Arriving in Boston tomorrow morning, it will be reviewed by Mayor Mansfield in front of City Hall. It makes three other stops en route to Washington—New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	Song program.....	Baseball game....	Hits and Encores.
5:15	Agricultural reports.	"Grandpa Burton"	Baseball school....	"Og, Son of Fire".
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	Food talk.....	"Song Pictures"...	Hits and Encores.
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Records; news.....	Moose speaker....	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00	Education talk.....	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Healy Stamp Club....	Features; news....	Reports; music....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	"Lum and Abner"...	'Rhythm Roundup'	School Committee
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Desert Kid".....	Minute Men talk....	talk .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Lotus Garden Or.	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service.....
7:15	"Tony and Gus".....	"Black Chamber"...	"Just Plain Bill"...	Fisher Orchestra...
7:30	"Hank Keen" sketch.	Popular vocal.....	Soloist; quartet...	Golf lesson.....
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	"Uncle Ezra".....	Boake Carter, news	McGinley's Orch..
8:00	Hal Kemp's Orches-	"One Man's Fam-	Quartet; feature..	Studio recital.....
8:15	tra; vocal soloists...	ily," dramatic sk.	Sketch; music....	Educational talk..
8:30	"House of Glass";	Edison Ensem-	Broadway Varie-	Master of Mystery;
8:45	sketch; orchestra...	ble	ties: soloists; or..	dramatic sketch..
9:00	"Our Home on the	Town Hall To-	"Melody Limited";	Gil Phelan's Orch.
9:15	Range"; John Charles	night: Fred Allen;	Dav. Ross, reading	Organ music.....
9:30	Thomas; orchestra...	soloists; players;	"Freddie Rich En-	Soloists; orchestra
9:45	Evening Journal.....	amateurs; orch....	tertains"	News Service.....
10:00	Shevoleth Jewish	Guy Lombardo's	Burns and Allen,	Dinner to Francis
10:15	Hour	Orch.; R. Cortez..	comedy sketch...	J. De Celles;.....
10:30	Joe Rines and his	Ray Noble and	Spotlight Revue...	Evan Evans, tenor
10:45	dance orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	Musical Rhymester	concert Orchestra
11:00	Reports; dance music.	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Claude Hopkins's
11:15	Child's Orchestra...	Sports; organist...	Meyer Davis Band	Orchestra .....
11:30	Dramatic sketch by	Keller Orchestra..	Ralp Bennet's Nor-	Frankie Masters's
11:45	local studio.....	The Hoofinghams..	mandie Orch.....	Orchestra .....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, "The House Detective"; Federal Housing Administration sketch.
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, "Air Breaks"; popular variety program.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:30 WEEI, Al Fearce and his Gang: popular variety program.
3:00 WBZ, Music Guild: violin, cello and piano recital.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 WAAB, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd," comedians; orchestra.
6:45 WNAC, From the Governor's Office: talk; Gov. James M. Curley, Massachusetts.

Dinner and After

7:00 WEEI, Dorsey Brothers and their orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee Variety Hour.
8:15 WNAC, Kate Smith and her orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Talk, Hendrik Willem Van Loon, author.
9:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; soloist.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI, Captain Henry's Show Boat: soloists; players; skits; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Mexican Musical Tours: Tony Sarg, speaker; Mercado's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; glee clubs.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "America's Town Meeting," debate.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Lou Holtz; Helen Jepson; soloists.
11:30 WEEI, National Radio Forum: "The Bonus and Inflation," Owen D. Young.

Boston Events

Tonight

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—At 8:30.

"Flag of Victory," March.....Blon
Suite from "Carmen".....Bizet
March of the Smugglers—Change of the Guard Mount—Toreador's Song.
"Maximillian Robespierre," Overture.....Litolff
"The Moldau," Symphonic Poem.....Smetana
Prelude in C sharp minor.Rachmaninoff
"Pageant of P. T. Barnum," Suite.....Moore
I. Boyhood at Bethel
II. Joice Heth—181-year-old Negress
III. General and Mrs. Tom Thumb
IV. Jenny Lind
V. Circus Parade
"Naughty Marietta," Selection..Herbert
"March of the Little Lead Soldiers".....Pierné
Sixth Hungarian Dance.....Brahms

Theaters

ABBEY THEATER PLAYERS (Hollis). "Spring," and "The Playboy of the Western World." 8:30.

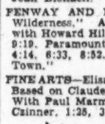
Movies

KEITH'S—Elisabeth Bergner in "Escape Me Never." Adapted from the Theatre Guild play. Special music by William Walton. Directed by Dr. Paul Csinner. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 3:57, 5:56, 7:55, 9:54.

EXETER — "Naughty Marietta," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 2:50, 6, 9:05. "Traveling Saleslady," with Joan Blondell.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Last Wilderness," American animal picture with Howard Hill. Fenway, 2:19, 4:39, 6:59, 9:19. Paramount, 9:17, 11:36 a. m., 1:55, 4:14, 6:33, 8:52. Mae West in "Goin' to Town."

FINE ARTS—Elisabeth Bergner in "Ariane." Based on Claude Anet's novel. In English. With Paul Marmont. Directed by Dr. Paul Csinner. 1:28, 3:28, 5:30, 7:35, 9:35.



ORPHEUM—"Les Miserables," with Charles Laughton and Fredric March. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Vaudeville. "The March of Time."

STATE—Ann Harding as a psychiatrist in "The Flame Within." 1:25, 4:25, 7:25, 10:25. "Vagabond Lady," comedy at sea. "The March of Time."

METROPOLITAN—Shirley Temple in "Our Little Girl," adapted from the story "Heaven's Gate," by Florence L. Pfaingraf. 11:35 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10:10. Stage: Donald Novis, radio tenor, and vaudeville.

MODERN — George Arliss in "Cardinal Richelieu." 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:55, 9:35. "Circumstantial Evidence," based on Hauptmann trial.

UNIVERSITY — "Man of Aran." 1:45, 5, 8:15. "The Gay Divorcee."

BOSTON — Wheeler and Woolsey in "Nit-Wits." 11:07 a. m., 2:20, 5:33, 9:46. "Chinatown Squad."

UPTOWN—"Star of Midnight," with William Powell and Ginger Rogers. 1, 4:07, 7:07, 10:14. "Cardinal Richelieu."

TREMONT—"Seed," and "Broadway Bad." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

STRAND—Maurice Chevalier in "Folies Bergere." 2:29, 5:26, 8:23. "Wedding Night."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Princess O'Hara." 2:08, 5:08, 8:10. "Cardinal Richelieu."

Music

NEGRO ERA ORCHESTRA—Guild Hall, 2374 Washington Street, Roxbury. 8.

Other Events

FREE ERA LECTURE—"Startling Developments on the West Coast of Africa," by Carl Buschmann, who lived 15 years in Africa. Illustrated with colored lantern slides. Program also includes four acts of vaudeville and music by ERA orchestra. Tyler Street Municipal Bldg. 7:45.

Tomorrow

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Maginnis: Ship Models. 11 a. m.

DEDHAM GARDENS OPENED—For the benefit of the Milk Fund for Dedham Children. The gardens of: Mrs. H. Wendell Endicott and Mrs. Charles L. Harding on Westfield Street; Mrs. Ralph Lowell at Fox Hill, Westwood; Mrs. F. R. Nourse, on Village Avenue; Mrs. H. M. Eastman, on East Street. Tickets at the Contentment Tea Room, 634 High Street.

SYRIAN DINNER — And entertainment. Benefit of Syrian social work of Morgan Memorial. Syrian music, dancing, singing and food. Tremont Temple, Chipman Hall. 6:30.

Need of Permanent Homes Plan Stressed

(Continued from Page 1)

are to be given better homes, the Government will have to contribute to maintenance, he said. No private builder can contract apartments at a profit for less than $10 or $12, he added. He was of the opinion that the best way to approach a subsidy was by the ommission of interest charges.

Post for Local Agencies

Mr. Post made the statement that the only way to conduct a large-scale housing program is through the use of local agencies in existence, but Mr. Hackett differed with him, pointing out that there are only a few local housing authorities in the country. Mr. Post preferred an independent board to administer the housing program, instead of the present PWA housing division.

Yesterday the committee heard a first-hand description of New York slums from 37 witnesses who live there. The speakers were chosen by a mass meeting held by the lower East Side public housing conference, and brought a petition from 25,000 slum dwellers.

Senator Wagner said he wished the whole Senate could have heard the stories from the lips of mothers who described in simple terms their dark hours, lack of plumbing and alienation of children.

Said Mrs. Ida Harris who pays $28 for a four-room flat, "They spend $60,000 for houses for monkeys to live in, but we live in houses the sun can't get in."

Brass Company Keeps Code Hours and Pay

ROME, N. Y., June 5 (AP)—The Revere Copper & Brass Co., Inc., yesterday notified employees in its five plants in the East and Midwest that:

"It is our present intention to maintain wages, hours, working conditions, and trade practices as at present existing. We expect to make no changes unless forced to do so by general conditions throughout the country."

The company has plants at Rome, N. Y., Taunton and New Bedford, Mass.; Baltimore, Chicago and Detroit.

Food Prices Show A Slight Decrease

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 5

A SLIGHT drop in retail food prices during the two weeks ended May 21 was reported today by the Labor Department.

For $1.24, housewives were able to buy in that period the same amount of food which cost $1.08 a year ago and $.94 two years ago.

Meat prices went up. The department's index, with 100 representing the 1913 average, advanced from 155.1 to 157.

Dairy products, fruit and vegetables, beverages and fats and oils declined.

Promised Break In Lumber Strike Fails to Appear

SEATTLE, Wash., June 5 (AP)—Promises of a break in the Pacific northwest's month-old lumber strike faded yesterday.

Of 40,000 men on strike, only about 8000 have returned to work. Some mills which reopened, notably three in Seattle, were forced to close again because of picketing.

Picket lines were maintained at Portland, Ore., mills, and none of them reopened. There were some encouraging reports from Oregon mills, but for the most part it appeared if the strike was to be settled it would only be through a gradual resumption of operations.

Strike Carried Along Without Any Violence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Although the lumber strike which, in its ramifications, held up progress in nearly every industry in the Pacific Northwest and has cost approximately $1,000,000 a week in the lumber industry alone, yet it proceeded without violence and with only one mentionable altercation. E. P. Marsh, federal labor conciliator who has contacted operators and workers from Bellingham to the Williamette has commented frequently upon "the singular lack of animosity between the strikers and operators."

The settlement as effected in the Long-Bell and Weyerhaueser Companies at Longview and the McCormick Company with plants in both Oregon and Washington calls for a minimum 50 cents an hour and recognition of the Sawmill and Timber Workers Union as a collective bargaining agent. The minimum wage under the lumber code was 42½ cents, and a 40-hour week.

The original demands were for a 75-cent minimum with a 30-hour week, the shorter work week to mean the employment of more men while the high wage minimum would keep the wages up. This scale the operators declared the industry could not stand and refused to pay it.

This has been the first big strike in the woods since 1917, at which time the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, commonly known as the 4-L, was formed under federal government auspices, as a wartime measure. This organization, known as a company union by other organized groups of workers, has operated ever since as the representative of lumber workers in all negotiations with employers until, under the labor provisions of NRA, the American Federation of Labor was able to step in and organize loggers and mill workers into the Sawmill and Timber Workers' Union, an affiliate of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

AAA Dairy Chief Resigns

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—Resignation of A. H. Lauderbach as chief of the dairy section of the AAA was announced June 3. It becomes effective July 1, and Edwin W. Gaumnitz, assistant chief, has been named successor.

Plays on Floats In 16th Century Style Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., June 5—Representing an entirely new venture in college dramatics, styled by Burns Mantle, New York dramatic critic who visited the college recently as a guest speaker, as one of the most novel collegiate dramatics projects in his experience, the Roister Doisters, student dramatic society at Massachusetts State College, are planning production of a cycle of four 14th century miracle plays, "On Corpus Christi Day," for presentation during Commencement on June 7 and 8.

The plays, ranging from profoundly religious drama to secular farce, will be presented from two-storied wheeled floats as nearly as possible as they were in Wakefield, Eng., about the year 1400.

Frank Prentice Rand, head of the department of English and coach of the Roister Doisters, is directing the production and has adapted the text to be used from the Chaucerian English of the Townley cycle, one of four great collections which have come down to us from that period of English drama.

Every attempt will be made to make the production authentic, according to Professor Rand, and to further this determination the plays will be presented in Grinnell Arena, college livestock showroom, which lends itself readily to conversion into a typical English street, with seats for spectators on the sides and a dirt road through the center on which the floats may be drawn through the building as each play is presented.

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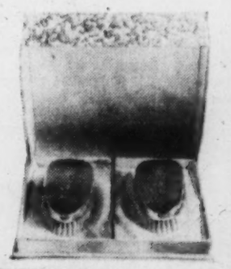

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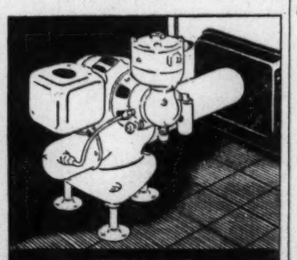

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Appalachian Trail Invites Ambitious Walkers to Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SKOWHEGAN, Maine—People in Maine are beginning to sense the value of the Appalachian Trail as a base line for anyone lost in the wilderness, as a fire line, and as a financial asset.

The trail covers a wilderness that exists mostly as it was in Colonial times. The scars of lumbering men have been largely obliterated. It is in line with the present-day trend of developing foot-trails, not spoiling nature with automobile roads. Several highways, however, approach closely enough to make it accessible at various points.

White Cap

Rather little known is White Cap, over 3700 feet, with its panoramic view; little known, too, is the isolated dome of Joe Mary Mountain, from the summit of which one can view the basin of Chesuncook and Pemadumcook lakes, and many others, all dotted with islands. In the background is Katahdin, and other peaks, slowly diminishing toward the horizon.

Then there is Barren-Chairback range of five peaks, over which a path has been cut. These peaks are all crowned, park-like, with spruce. From many viewpoints, vistas open both toward the north and the south. In succession to Katahdin come Nesowadnehunk Stream, Rainbow Lake, Nahmakanta, and Joe Mary Lakes, Yoke, Crawford, West Branch and Long Ponds, and Bodfish Intervale at the base of Barren Mountain.

The historical Little Wilson Region, within the environs of which are Little Wilson Falls, with a 60-foot feathery plunge into a slate pit, and the forest-covered site of the abandoned settlement of Savage Mills. Here are still standing the abutments of the bridge on the old Greenville Post Road.

Then is to be mentioned the "Grand Canyon of Maine," Gulf Hagas, three miles long, on the west branch of Pleasant River. That this natural wonder has been left unknown, except to woodsmen, is scarcely credible. At the bottom of its 200- to 300-foot sheer walls, the river boils in a succession of rapids, cascades and falls.

Conference

Now that the Appalachian Trail Conference has opened side trails to the gulf, it is thought that in a few years it will rival Katahdin as a scenic attraction. The rock formation is slate, and has been eroded by time and weather into curious outlines, such as the Indian Head and other rock faces. Last summer, five good trails were constructed, making accessible the best features of the gulf; also a 5½-mile trail was opened to the summit of Joe Mary Mountain.

Wassataquoik

There are two other sections, outside the environs of the trail; one, the Wassataquoik Valley north of Katahdin. This valley, with the Wassataquoik Stream, wild and picturesque, is completely ringed with mountains, except on the southeast. Above it loom the Turners, Russell, Katahdin, Fort, the Brothers, Wassataquoik and Pogy Mountains. To the northeast is the Traveler, with picturesque ramparts and seven peaks. At the west base, flanked by cliffs, are the two South Branch Ponds. These and Lake Wassataquoik, a few miles distant, are among the real scenic bodies of water in the state.

Wassataquoik, long and narrow, shut in on both sides by the frowning cliffs of Pogy and Wassataquoik Mountains, with rock formations similar to the buttes which characterize the Black Hills in the Dakotas, is weird and impressive. On its south side, from the summit of Wassataquoik Mountain, descends a beautiful waterfall.

Matagamon

Northeast of the traveler is Matagamon, or Grand Lake. Farther north is the Munsongan region, the headwaters of the Aroostook River, a country with countless lakes and streams. Here the mountains decrease somewhat in height, but their jumbled and picturesque contours are striking.

Way to Georgia

The Appalachian Trail now stretches 190 miles from the crest of Katahdin to Sugarloaf Mountain in the southwestern part of the State. Next year it will be extended 65 miles further to Grafton Notch, to eliminate the last uncompleted link in the 2050-mile supertrail. Then there will be an unbroken marked line from Maine to Georgia. In Maine, the trail already crosses 27 mountain peaks.

Sales Tax Held Valid By Arkansas Court

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 5 (AP)—The Arkansas Supreme Court ruled unanimously June 3 that a general 2 per cent sales tax is valid under this state's constitution, and revenue officials moved to start collecting the levy on or about June 21.

The seven justices overruled a test case in which a taxpayer claimed the tax was a double property tax, an occupational tax and discriminatory. The tax, adopted in the 1935 Legislature, was to have become effective last May 1. Collection was held up by the test suit.

RICH *yet* FRUGAL

Safeguarded Savings

Few people would take the care, even of their own finances, that your account enjoys in this eighty-one year old Mutual Savings Bank.

Everything we do is carefully supervised by our own officers. Every official is bonded for your protection. All our activities are governed by State Laws and are under the supervision of the State Department of Banking. Through this supervision our books are subject to thorough and frequent audits. Briefly, all possible protection of depositors' money is maintained day and night, painstakingly, conscientiously.

BANKING BY MAIL is a safe and convenient way of opening an account with us. Booklet will be sent upon request.

CHARLESTOWN FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK
"Under the Shadow of Bunker Hill Monument"
Thompson Square
Charlestown District
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Old Faneuil Hall Market Is Riding the Ebb Tide

Start of West Cambridge market by some 200 farmers viewed as first rift in solidarity of a food distributing center in nearly two centuries of great activity.

By a Staff Photographer

Congested Faneuil Hall Area on a Busy Day

Drawing away of many farmers who have for years marketed their crops at Faneuil Hall Market was today viewed as the first rift in the solidarity of the food distributing center that has faithfully and uninterruptedly served Boston since 1742. The schism that took definite form this spring has been generating since the automobile became a serious shopping and traffic factor.

While it is certainly too early to herald the end of Faneuil Hall market, the observation is in order that the historic marketing place is falling before the growing decentralizing tendency for business. Many major firms have been compelled in recent years to open suburban outlets and continued centralization of major market activities in Faneuil Hall district have distinctly been against the prevailing trend.

Interesting Background

Few buildings in the nation have more interesting backgrounds of history than does Faneuil Hall. In 1740 Peter Faneuil, wealthy Huguenot refugee, sent word to Boston town officials that he would be pleased to erect a market house at his own expense on land belonging to the town in Lock Square.

Only one condition was made for his gift; that was that the town legally authorize it, and maintain it as a market. His offer was courteously received and in 1742 the building was completed. Today it stands as Boston's second oldest structure.

In 1761 fire destroyed the interior, but it was restored the following year.

The year 1805 saw the master touch of Charles Bullfinch, Boston's most favorably remembered architect, greatly enlarge its market building. Its width was doubled and a story was added. The large hall, having a gallery on three sides, was added a year later.

Public Meetings

Since early Boston times until the present day many important public meetings have been held there. Demonstrations which led up to the Revolution gave impetus to the movement and because they were centered in Faneuil Hall they have led to the building being called "the Cradle of Liberty." By this title it is known in many schoolbooks and in popular thought.

During the siege of Boston, Faneuil Hall was used as a playhouse. One night a play written by General Burgoyne and titled "The Blockade of Boston" was given with British officers for actors. The performance was broken up when breathless messengers brought news, "The Yankees are attacking our works in Charlestown!"

In the emancipation of slaves, too, did Faneuil Hall play a part, and thus add to its right to be associated with the cause of liberty. It was within its walls that Wendell Phillips made his first pleas against slavery.

Fewer Banks in Kansas

In 1921, Kansas had 1112 banks. Now there are 547. Bank deposits reached a maximum of $307,511,000 in 1920; now the total is $145,000,000.

Liquor by Glass Allowed by New Connecticut Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 5—After two years of trying to keep hard liquor traffic confined to sales of bottled liquor Connecticut has yielded to the demand of "wets" and will allow sales of liquor by the glass.

On the desk of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross is the liquor bill passed after many delays by both houses of the General Assembly laying down the rules for the liquor business until 1937. The governor is expected to sign the bill.

The State's return to legal sale of liquor by the glass was made with reservations. The General Assembly decreed there shall be no "perpendicular" drinking, no sales of liquor at the bar, although service bars are not condemned and beer may still be sold to bar patrons.

Against Saloons

It also decided emphatically against saloons, rejecting a proposal that "cafés" be allowed as places with a permit to sell hard liquor over the bar but not to sell food. Drys said this was a new name for the old saloon.

The General Assembly bore down on taverns, the establishments where beer and lunches only may be sold. It said they should close on Sunday and could have no lighted signs advertising beer outside their buildings. It prohibited any music for them except radio.

Restaurants, hotels and clubs will enjoy the new privilege of selling liquor by the drink, with or without meals. The law, if signed, goes into effect July 1. Sunday sales will be allowed by local option.

Selling of package liquor was centralized by the General Assembly in stores devoted entirely to liquor and in drug stores. Heretofore, any merchant could apply for a liquor license and get it if the commission thought him suitable. Grocery stores in future will be allowed to sell beer, but nothing else.

Age Limit Raised

The age limit has been raised. It is now unlawful to sell liquor to a person under 21. The former age was 18. Fees for all kinds of permits have been raised.

The bill is a compromise between the dry sentiment of the small towns and the demand for liquor in the larger towns and cities. It liberalizes the state's attitude on liquor control, but does not go the whole distance that the wets were asking.

Politicians say the old lines can be seen forming on the liquor issue. Once more the Democrats are the party of liberal liquor legislation. It was they who sought bar drinking and Sunday sales. Once more the Republicans are the party of high license and strict control. The Republican House of Representatives knocked out bar drinking from the bill and resisted attempts to lower the fees.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness this afternoon; partly cloudy and slightly warmer tonight; Thursday generally fair; moderate variable winds, shifting to westerly.

New Hampshire: Cloudy, probably occasional rain tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island: Partly cloudy, slightly warmer tonight; Thursday fair.

Vermont: Cloudy, possibly occasional rain tonight and Thursday; slightly colder.

Maine: Cloudy, probably occasional rain tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy, slightly cooler in northwest portion and slightly warmer in east portion tonight; Thursday fair.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate fresh southeast, shifting to southwest, winds over extreme north portion; fresh east, shifting to west, over central portion, and moderate to fresh northwest and west over extreme south portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Thursday, with occasional rain over extreme north portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	55	66	Minneapolis	44	46
Bermuda	72	74	New Orleans	76	86
Chicago	50	70	New York	64	66
Denver	54	68	Norfolk	74	82
Helena	48	74	Philadelphia	72	74
Jacksonville	74	88	St. Louis	58	74
Kansas City	58	74	San Francisco	56	80
Los Angeles	58	78	Washington	68	80
Miami	80	86			

A—8 a. m. June 5.
B—Maximum June 4.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 3:07 p. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Thursday 3:19 a. m.; height 9.5 feet.

Light All Vehicles at 8:46 p. m.

Two States Answer New Haven's Protest Against River Plan

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—Objections of the New Haven Railroad to development of the Connecticut River above Hartford were answered before the Senate Commerce Committee yesterday by a group of Massachusetts and Connecticut congressmen and a Holyoke, Mass., businessman.

Hugh McLean, speaking for the Holyoke Chamber of Commerce and for business groups in the vicinity of Springfield, testified that if congressional authorization for the improvement were removed, freight rates in that vicinity would probably rise 20 per cent.

Senator Walsh (D), Massachusetts, said the development would give encouragement to the people and result in reduced freight rates for the distressed industries of that area. His pleas were supported by Representative Treadway (R), Massachusetts, Granfield (D), Massachusetts, and Citron (D), Connecticut.

A spokesman for the railroad last week urged that the clause in the pending river and harbor bill, amending the authorization for the upper river development, not only be removed, but that the past congressional authorization be stricken out.

The development, he said, would severely injure the position of the railroad, not only through injured business, but through the expense of modifying the structural conditions on bridges.

Congress several years ago authorized the improvement, if a dam were constructed at Enfield Rapids by the Northern Connecticut Power Company. The pending clause in the river and harbor bill would authorize construction of the dam and lock by any approved company or agency.

New Hampshire Denied Canadian Bakers' Tax

CONCORD, N. H., June 4 (AP)—The New Hampshire Legislature cannot force Canadian bakers to pay a heavy license fee to sell their products in this State, the State Supreme Court ruled today as it held a House bill unconstitutional.

The bill would have imposed a license fee of $1000 on all Canadian baking houses which sell their products in this State. The measure was intended to restrict competition from Canada.

Light Fines for Violaions

"Pin money" fines are used at Eagle Pass, Texas, to enforce the headlight ordinance. It costs motorists 25 cents the first time.

Abbey Theater Players in Boston After Seeing America By Stage Door

"Be an actor and see the world through a stage door."

Thus have the famed Abbey Players from Dublin characterized their extended tours to various parts of the world.

Today, with their eight months series of stands from Boston to Boston via Canada, the Pacific Coast and the Midwest, nearly at an end, dressing-room reminiscences fairly bubble over with tales beginning "remember that night in . . ."

When the Abbey Players arrived in Boston the eighth of last October they found the first of their troupers' troubles awaiting them right on the dock.

Delayed by Storm

Their ship had been delayed by a storm at sea. They needed a day to unload their scenery, costumes, and clear the customs. But they had only two hours before their first curtain was scheduled to go up.

Somebody laughed, "Well, the show must go on." And it did. Due to quick work by the customs force, a special police escort, and the commandeering of transfer trucks, a Wellesley audience bedecked in full dress and evening gowns saw the curtain rise only a few minutes late—and that is always considered "fashionable."

Many "mad moments" such as these were spent shuttling from Pullman car to stage door, up rickety staircases to tiny dressing rooms. Here a few slaps of make-up, a knock on the door, "Please, please," and the audience saw a very composed cast complacently and realistically go through three acts.

Taxis Grabbed

Then with a "Hurry, please!" trunks were hurriedly packed, coats and capes hastily slung across their arms, the troup grabbed taxis or trotted to the station to swing aboard a night train for a "breather" before the next "curtain."

Every kind of an audience saw their delightful performances from official and diplomatic Washington to rakish Hollywood where picture stars actually sat out front with their mouths ajar.

One top-notch movie star was heard to remark as she left the theater following a Hollywood performance, "I thought I knew something about acting—but after that performance I'm sure I don't know a thing."

Then after a series of Hollywood teas and parties for which publicity agents couldn't think up enough superlatives the troup was off with a "clang and a whistle" for the Midwest—Kansas City, Chicago, Cleveland, Montreal—and then Boston again.

Next Step to Home

"Boston's the next step to home, you know," one trouper said. "And despite the fun we've had and the perfectly great reception we have been given here in America the sight of Dublin will look mighty good after eight months of trouping.

"But we'll be back—never fear. We like it here—even though it is a bit strenuous."

Thus do the Abbey players bid the United States farewell for this season. The boat sails Saturday. True to tradition, performances will be given up to sailing time. Last performance is Saturday matinée.

Their American producer—a Boston man—Elbert A. Wickens, will heave his first calm and collected breath in nearly a year as the Cunarder Scythia gathers way down Boston harbor Saturday night. "I've enjoyed every minute of it—just as has the rest of the United States," he said today.

Thus the curtain rings down on a very good season, both for the Irish players and their audiences.

Packing Plant Strike

OKLAHOMA CITY, June 5 (AP)—Approximately 350 employees of the Wilson & Co. packing plant walked out yesterday and formed picket lines.

SHAKER-COOKING . . . makes Gerber's *Strained Vegetables* still *better for Baby*

Gerber's Strained Vegetables are now *stirred* as they steam-cook in their cans. The result is fresher flavor, better color, and uniform cooking of every particle. All vegetables are specially grown. Natural food values are preserved to an exceptional degree by air-exclusion through every process. Extra-fine straining makes vegetables easy to handle in small stomachs. Baby gets finer, more nourishing foods than are possible in home preparation—and mothers are spared hours of work.

Strained Tomatoes (the rich, thick pulp—not thinned-out "juice") . . . *Spinach*, so rich in natural food values . . . *Peas*, picked and put up at their tenderest . . . *Prunes*, an important part of infant diet . . . *Carrots*, very nourishing . . . *Green Beans*, for variety . . . *Vegetable Soup*, a blend of vegetables and beef juice . . . *Beets* . . . and *Strained Cereal*, a cereal of whole wheat, hulled oats, long-cooked in milk, prepared especially for Baby.

Gerber Products Company
Fremont, Michigan
For England and the British Empire—Grown and packed by Fine Foods of Canada, Ltd., Tecumseh, Ontario

Gerber's
9 Strained Foods for Baby

NOW ONLY 39¾ HOURS
Enroute • Between
CHICAGO—PORTLAND

ON THE *Streamliner*
CITY OF PORTLAND

ANSWERING THE CHALLENGE of a swifter age, North Western-Union Pacific's new seven-car Streamliner, CITY OF PORTLAND, speeds over the historic, direct Overland Route between Chicago and Portland, Oregon, in only two nights and one day—cutting one full day from fastest train schedules. The radically different design of the three Pullman cars of this new "liner" of the rails; the appointments of the smart diner-lounge car; and the unique facilities of the coach-buffet car—all completely air-conditioned—provide unusual comforts and conveniences not available in any other form of transcontinental travel.

SIX "SAILINGS" MONTHLY FROM CHICAGO-PORTLAND

WESTWARD			EASTWARD	
6:15 p. m.	Lv.	CHICAGO (via C. & N. W. Ry.)	Ar.	9:30 a. m.
2:10 a. m.	Ar.	OMAHA	Lv.	1:35 a. m.
2:20 a. m.	Lv.	OMAHA (via U. P.)	Ar.	1:25 a. m.
8:00 a. m.	Ar.	PORTLAND	Lv.	3:45 p. m.

Leave Chicago, 3rd, 8th, 13th, 18th, 23rd, 28th every month—Portland, 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st, 26th. Regular fares, lowest ever, for travel West by train, apply. All space assigned on the basis of "first come, first served." Make your reservations early.

Maiden Trip From Chicago June 8

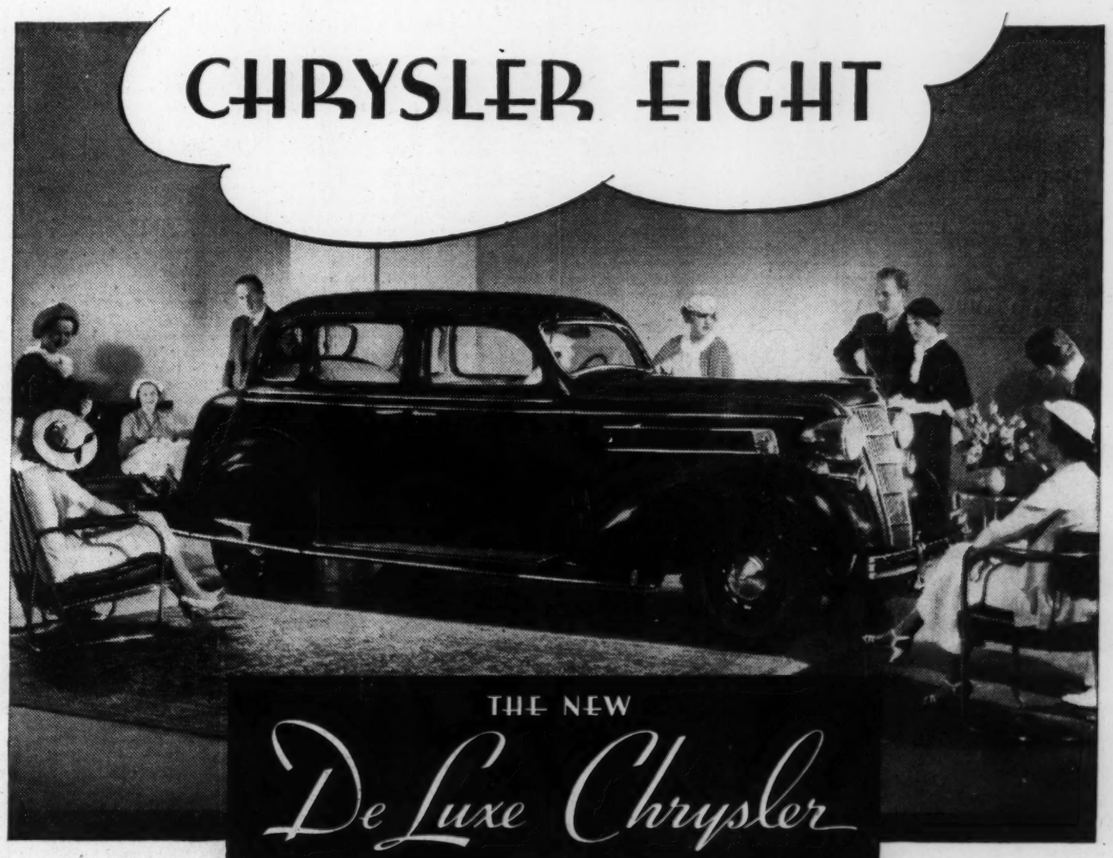
UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM
207 Old South Bldg.
Boston, Mass.
6 S. La Salle St.
Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RY.
310 Old South Bldg.
Boston, Mass.
148 S. Clark St.
Chicago, Ill.

NORTH WESTERN UNION PACIFIC
THE OVERLAND ROUTE • SHORT—DIRECT • THROUGH THE HEART OF THE SCENIC WEST

Now . . . a More Luxurious

CHRYSLER EIGHT



THE NEW
De Luxe Chrysler
AIRSTREAM EIGHT

Do you like luxury? Do you get an especial kick out of super-performance? If you do, you'll be delighted with this new Chrysler Eight . . . and you'll be astonished at the price.

There's 105 horsepower under that long, sleek hood, 110 with aluminum head. More speed than you'll ever care to use . . . and that means the most effortless cruising speeds you ever experienced.

Floating Power makes that big, responsive engine velvety smooth. Scientific weight distribution, plus wheelbases of 121 and 133 inches, give you Chrysler's famous Floating Ride at its highest perfection.

Inside there's really a tremendous amount of room. Big, wide, deep and restful seats. Worlds of headroom and legroom. Exquisite trim and upholstery. Appointments of custom car smartness and quality.

Every famous Chrysler feature, of course. Syncro-silent transmissions . . . light-touch steering . . . hydraulic brakes . . . outstanding economy of operation. Come in and see this handsome new Eight. Drive it and marvel that such a car can be yours at so surprisingly low a price.

$930 AND UP. NEW CHRYSLER DELUXE AIRSTREAM EIGHT
105 and 110 horsepower, 121- and 133-inch wheelbase. Eight body types. Prices from $930 to $1235. Four-Door Sedan $985. Convertible Coupe $1015.

★CHRYSLER AIRSTREAM SIX . . . 93 horsepower, 118-inch wheelbase. Six body types. Prices from $745 to $870. Four-Door Sedan $830. New Convertible Coupe $870.

★CHRYSLER AIRFLOW EIGHT . . . 115 horsepower, 123-inch wheelbase. Three body types. All models $1245.

★CHRYSLER AIRFLOW IMPERIAL . . . 150 horsepower, 128-inch wheelbase. Two body types. All models $1475.

★AIRFLOW CUSTOM IMPERIAL . . . 150 horsepower with 147-inch wheelbase. Sedan $2245 . . . Sedan Limousine $2345; and 150 horsepower, with 146-inch wheelbase. Sedan $5000 . . . Sedan Limousine $5145.

All prices list at factory, Detroit; special equipment extra. Time payments to fit your budget. Ask for the official Chrysler Motors Commercial Credit Plan.

SEE YOUR NEAREST CHRYSLER—PLYMOUTH DEALER

President Skeletonizes NRA; Social Legislation Pushed

(Continued from Page 1)

velt smiled and joked as usual as he laid bare the hasty plans formulated to meet the emergency.

Of some 5400 NRA workers, 4200 of whom are in Washington, only a skeleton force will be retained, and these will have authority over two major tasks:

1. To analyze business information gathered over the past two years, and report and contrast this material with operations of the "decoded" industries;

2. To supervise a proposed requirement that all contractors supplying federal offices or projects with work or material shall live up to wage, hour and fair practice agreements roughly similar to the discarded codes.

The proposed changes will be carried through by amending the pending Clark resolution to extend what if left of NRA till April 1, 1936.

White House Announcement

The announcement on the NRA program from the White House follows in full:

In order to meet an immediate problem relating to the executive branch of the government as a result of the Supreme Court decision, two steps have been discussed and agreed to by members of the Administration and leaders of Congress.

1. (A) Passage by the House of Representatives of the Senate joint resolution extending the life of the National Recovery Administration only to April 1, 1936. The President has made this recommendation to the speaker, Chairman Doughton, of the Ways and Means Committee, and Chairman O'Connor of the Rules Committee, this afternoon.

This recommendation is based on the desirability of maintaining a comparatively small staff in Washington and in the more important centers of the country, in order to bring together and summarize the vast amount of information now in the possession of NRA, relating to the actual results of code administration, and to collect information in regard to the effects on industry, both employers and employees, of the abandonment by the Government of code enforcement or requirements. These latter refer to working conditions and to fair trade practices. This information will, it is believed, be of great value to the Congress, the Administration and the country as a whole.

Government Purchases

(B) The other reason for continuing a skeleton organization of NRA is that such an organization will be useful in carrying out the proposed requirement that government purchases and contracts be placed only with corporations or contractors who live up to certain minimum requirements.

(C) If the House of Representatives approves the joint resolution passed by the Senate, that portion of the resolution which in effect relates to codes will, of course, be inoperative in so far as the old codes are concerned.

(D) The extension of the National Recovery Administration would mean, without question, a very large cut in the officers and employees now attached to NRA, but would mean the retention of a substantial number of them.

Thanks for Loyal Service

"In this connection," the President said, "I want to record my deep appreciation and that of the country for the unselfish work which thousands of men and women employed under or in conjunction with the National Recovery Administration, have done in the past two years. I extend to them my sincere thanks; and I regret the circumstances under which the retirement of many of them from Government service becomes obligatory."

It should not be assumed by any person that this proposed continuation of the National Recovery Administration, in skeletonized form, relates in any way to the enforcement of working conditions or fair trade practices formerly existing under the codes. All such requirements were eliminated by the Supreme Court decision.

2. The other measure, which, like the first, must be considered as only a very partial stopgap, relates to government contracts. Only a very small portion—probably not much over 1 per cent of the industrial production of the country—is used in government work.

Code Rates on Contracts

Nevertheless, the President feels that even though the percentage be small, the Government should take a practical and definite step to show its good faith in maintaining the larger objectives sought by NRA.

The proposed legislation would authorize a requirement in every government purchase that all persons engaged in the production of the supplies or in the carrying out of the contract shall be paid in accordance with minimum wage and maximum hour standards and that no person under the age of 16 years shall be employed. The same rule would apply to the use of government loans or grants to states, municipalities or other local government agencies.

It is believed that this proposed bill carries out a moral responsibility of the Federal Government and it is hoped that such action will be followed as largely as possible by private industry in every one of its branches.

This proposed measure, however, like the first, does not make much progress toward obtaining the ultimate objectives of national standards for the working population of America nor for national standards which seek to protect honorable employers against the unfair practices of less honorable competitors.

Effects of Decision

3. The Supreme Court decision has affected a number of agencies which were set up in part or in whole under the authority of title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act. A careful review of the effects of the Supreme Court decision has been made.

(A) New legislation would be necessary for the continuance of the Federal Alcohol Control Administration, for the Electric Home and Farm Authority, for the Petroleum Administrative Board and the Central Statistical Board. Legislation to meet these four ends is now under consideration.

(B) Two agencies can be continued by amendments to executive orders: The National Emergency Council and the National Resources Board. Both of them relate to planning for and execution of work relief and can, therefore, be continued under the work relief act.

(C) Three agencies have completed their work and will be terminated as heretofore planned on June 16—the Committee on Economic Security, the Advisory Council on Economic Security and the office of the Special Adviser to the President on Foreign Trade.

Several Boards Terminated

(D) Seven labor boards, created under NRA, must terminate in their present capacity. They are: The National Labor Relations Board, the Petroleum Labor Relations Board, the Steel Labor Relations Board, the Textile Labor Relations Board, the Work Assignment Board for Cotton, the Work Assignment Board for Silk, and the Work Assignment Board for Wool.

The President has, however, sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives a supplemental estimate of appropriations for the Department of Labor for the coming fiscal year in the sum of $600,000. This will enable the Secretary of Labor to conduct additional mediation and conciliation activities and thus take over a small portion of the work of the boards which are abolished. It is worth noting, however, that the authority of the Department of Labor extends only to mediation and conciliation. The Wagner labor bill, if enacted, would set up new tribunals which would substantially cover the functions heretofore exercised by the various boards above mentioned.

Tariff Triumph Won By Secretary Hull

(Continued from Page 1)

foreign trade, produced a conflicting national policy which left foreign governments in a state of perplexity and the Administration itself in a turmoil of uncertainty as to just where it stood. While abolition of Mr. Peek's position does not necessarily end his advocacy of the barter doctrine, it does deprive him of the high official platform from which those doctrines have achieved such prominence.

Mr. Hull's personal victory is the second he has achieved since he accepted the highest post in the Roosevelt Cabinet as a relatively obscure legislator who had acquired a reputation in House and Senate for quiet tenacity, but little influence. Great was the surprise of the observers when the great favorite of the early new-deal days, Prof. Raymond Moley, was sacrificed to Mr. Hull. The obscure legislator became a real power in the Administration overnight. Since that day his influence and prestige have steadily risen and with it public respect for his quiet methods and manners which seem to get results.

Mr. Hull has always stood for freer trade and low tariffs. He believes he can start the trend back toward that condition through the medium of the "most-favored-nation" pacts which outlaw discrimination. His ascendancy in American foreign policy is believed to indicate an accelerated drive for such pacts.

Mr. Peek himself was called to the White House this morning for a conference with the President after which he announced that he was staying in Government service indefinitely as head of the export-import banks. At the same time he pointed out that the abolished office of special adviser on foreign trade has been closely associated with the export-import bank work.

This official effort to smooth over for Mr. Peek the diminution in his standing and the apparent victory for Mr. Hull served to indicate that while the Secretary of State may have won his battle, the President nevertheless will continue to keep Mr. Peek on hand for possible use if at any time some particular foreign trade problem arises which can more easily be met by the Peek than the Hull method.

President Relays His Must Program

(Continued from Page 1)

ambitious than ever, is reported authoritatively to cover the following measures:

1. Social security bill.
2. Omnibus banking bill.
3. Holding company bill.
4. Wagner labor relations bill and Guffey coal regulation bill.
5. Tennessee Valley bill.
6. Bankhead cotton act extension.
7. AAA amendments.
8. Tax exemption bill.
9. Temporary NRA extension.
10. NRA government contract requirements.
11. Federal alcohol control legislation.
12. Federal oil control legislation.
13. Central statistical board setup.
14. Electrical Farm and Home Authority setup.

Most significant additions to the list are the Wagner labor disputes bill and the Guffey coal bill. Both were specifically put there by President Roosevelt late yesterday. Both came as a surprise and both resulted from the change which the adverse NRA decision has forced in Administration plans.

The President suggested that the Wagner bill, to which he has never before given his public approval, would "substantially cover" the functions exercised by the group of special labor boards set up under NRA. These included the National Labor Board, special boards in petroleum, steel and textile industries and special work assignment boards in cotton, silk and wool.

The President's remark indicated that the Administration does not share the general doubt as to the constitutionality of the measure raised by the Supreme Court's insistence in the Schechter decision that wages, hours and working conditions cannot be regulated by the Federal Government under the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution. The Administration's position is that the Wagner bill, in a revised form, will merely provide machinery for mediation which is entirely within the realm of constitutionality.

No sooner was the House Investigating Committee clothed with new powers than it went to work with Clarence O. Sherrill, president of the American Retail Federation, Inc., as its first witness. The organization which Mr. Sherrill represents, the primary object of the investigation, has been chadged with a deliberate program of "squeezing the little fellow."

The witness's testimony was a flat denial of the charge. He told the committee the federation was formed "to develop a clearing house for information for the benefit of governmental agencies regarding retail conditions," adding that "there seems to be a woeful lack of competent information on this subject." He denied categorically that the organization was "a super lobby" or that it had for its purpose the benefit of large retail interests at the expense of the small competitor.

What's Going On in the Arts

The Abbey Players

ANOTHER double bill was presented by the Abbey Theater Players at the Hollis last night. It consisted of Lady Gregory's "The Rising of the Moon" and Edward McNulty's "The Courting of Mary Doyle." The latter was presented for the first time in Boston.

"The Rising of the Moon" is a slight and sentimental sketch, now a little faded, which leans heavily upon the skill of its players. The necessary touch was provided last night by Messrs. McCormick and Dolan.

If Lady Gregory's play leans upon its interpreters, Mr. McNulty's rests its whole weight upon them. It is an utterly inane farce, of the type that used to be played by amateurs in town halls 35 years ago. The plot is too stupid even to outline. How such a piece ever came to be admitted to the repertory of the Abbey is one of those mysteries which probably will remain buried in the limbo of inexplicable human mistakes. Imagine putting these dull, stupid lines into the mouths of actors who have made the characters of Synge and O'Casey live on the stage. Imagine Miss Crowe (Juno, Maurya, Pegeen Mike) as a silly ingénue, or Mr. Shields (Johnny Boyle, Hegarty, Christy Mahon) as a fatuous juvenile. If this is the sort of thing the directors of the Abbey have been doing, small wonder the National Theater has been losing ground at home. The thing is simply incredible.

Yet these players were able to do something even with this material. They can act, even when there is nothing to act. Mr. Dolan was the shining star of the evening. His small-town bootmaker is a legitimate creation, worthy to stand beside his Shawn Keogh. Miss Delaney took advantage of the opportunity provided by the piece for expansive comedy, and the cast was completed by Miss Craig, and Messrs. McCormick and Carolan.

L. A. S.

★ ★ ★

Grace Horne's Galleries

THE present exhibition at the Grace Horne Galleries is divided into two sections, pictures by members of the New England Group, and a show in which Helen Dickson and Isolde Therese Gilbert are participants.

The New England Group consists of contributors whose works have been seen from time to time at the gallery. In ensemble they convey an impression of freshness, ingenuity and exuberance. We feel that for most artists, painting is a pursuit which exacts discipline, but also requires liberation. Even the older painters seem young for this characteristic so easily discerned in their work. The water colors especially catch the eye; they flow; they gleam; they are vibrant. Charles Hopkinson, Carl Gordon Cutler, Sam Charles, Alicia Atkinson and Mary Mills Hatch are among the interesting aquarellists exhibiting. In oils the contributions of Margarett Sargent, William H. Littlefield, Gertrude Tonsberg and Dorothy Segal capture the eye for one quality or another.

To us it seemed ill-advised that Miss Dickson and Miss Gilbert display their works jointly. They have a similar viewpoint, pursue comparable styles, and select the same sober moods to depict. They keep the visitor guessing which canvas is by whom, and discerning the small points of difference, comparing, and evaluating them mutually. It is a useless task, diverting attention from the specific works.

On the whole, the work by both these young women is commendable. It shows thought, careful planning and sensibility. We should like to see them work without looking over their respective shoulders. Is there not some note of levity, some capricious turn which one is suppressing because it is not encouraged by the other? D. A.

★ ★ ★

Summer Plans of Boston Dancers

PAULINE CHELLIS announces for her third consecutive season a summer course in the modern dance, from July 8 to Aug. 2 inclusive, to be held at her studio at 88 Exeter Street. Instruction in technique, theory, improvisation, composition and dances for solo and group will be of interest to laymen and teachers as well as amateur and professional dancers. Miss Chellis's method is akin to that of Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman in New York.

Edouard du Baron, continuing classes at his studio, 1126 Boylston Street, is developing a men's group for concert work and preparing for an extensive tour next season. His system is entirely individual but based on modern ideas.

Hans Wiener, exponent of the modern German dance, who has conducted a summer school of the dance in Vienna for the past several seasons, will spend a large part of this summer in Mexico observing Mexican dances. With his gift for stylization of national rhythms and imaginative use of décor and costume, this experience will no doubt greatly enrich his repertory.

Miriam Winslow, of the former Denishawn and Braggiotti Schools, who explores many phases of the dance, will study in July at the Mary Wigman School in Dresden, Ger., not only with the intention of building up her own technique in the modern German style, but also of studying the management and equipment of the school. The latter part of the summer she will spend with her concert group on her farm in New Hampshire, preparing for a fall tour among schools, colleges and universities.

Otto Ashermann will add a new technique and fresh ideas to his modern German training, by spending the month of August studying with Kurt Joos, whose ballet school is now comfortably housed in England.

Dana Sieveling, Cambridge dance teacher, formerly a Braggiotti pupil, and Otto Ashermann's partner last season, will also take a course at the Kurt Joos school. M. L.

In Two Films

Elisabeth Bergner, Currently to Be Seen in "Escape Me Never" at Keith's and in "Ariane" at the Fine Arts

Bill Levies Tax On Potatoes Sold Exceeding Quota

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—Representatives from major commercial potato producing states yesterday urged before the House Agricultural Committee that speedy approval be given the Warren potato control bill.

Explaining the measure, which would classify potatoes as a basic commodity and impose a tax of 75 cents per 100 pounds on potatoes sold in excess of sales quotas, the author, Representative Warren (D) of North Carolina, said he was trying to do for potatoes what has been done successfully for other crops—namely, increase prices.

He was joined by Representative Brewster (R-Maine) and Representative Clark (D-Idaho) who said growers in their sections unanimously favored the control plan. Mr. Brewster observed:

"We saw crop control increase the price of cotton from five to 12 cents a pound, and corn from 15 cents to 75 cents a bushel. Just give us a seat on the train of crop control so long as it is running."

Representative Warren pointed out that no processing tax was included and that the tax proposed on sales in excess of allotments would go into the Treasury to help defray Administrative costs.

Georgia Cotton Mill Closed

ATLANTA, Ga., June 5 (AP)—The Piedmont cotton mill of suburban Egan was closed June 3, and mill officials denied a statement by so-called spokesmen for employees that a strike had been called, T. W. Tift, president, said a contemplated increase in work hours without a corresponding increase in wages had been withdrawn.

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French Financial Crisis Revives Political Reform; Chamber Held Too Volatile

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Financial difficulties have again brought to the fore in France the problem of political reform.

Shelved since last November, when Premier Gaston Doubergue was forced to resign over the issue of constitutional reform, proposals designed to strengthen the French executive have now reappeared in press and Parliament. Electoral reform, lengthening of the legislative mandate from four to six years, and special full powers enabling the Cabinet to govern by decree are being heatedly discussed pro and con in the newspapers as well as in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

It is the budgetary deficit—variously estimated at anywhere between 10,000,000,000 and 20,000,000,000 francs for the current year, or an average of about $1,000,000,000—which is responsible for this renewed interest in parliamentary reform. Authoritative critics of the French political system generally agree that its weak point is the excessive vulnerability of the deputies to demagogic demands of the voters in financial matters.

Local Pressure

Representing a relatively small circumscription, each deputy, it is averred, is exposed in an unnecessarily high degree to the demands of his individual electors, and thus has too great a tendency to neglect the general interests in favor of private interests.

The result is particularly apparent in time of economic stress, for the Finance Minister finds it next to impossible to obtain the passage by Parliament of unpopular measures of economy. This is specifically true when legislative elections are in the offing, as at the present moment. Senatorial elections are scheduled for the fall, and general elections to the Chamber of Deputies next May.

In view of this situation, three kinds of reforms are at present being envisaged. The first proposal is that the Cabinet be entrusted with special "full powers" similar to those attriouted to Raymond Poincaré when he saved the franc in 1926. By this means the necessary cuts and compressions of state expenditure would be made by governmental decree without submission to Parliament, and the deputies would thus be spared the onus of such unpopular acts.

Electoral Reform

A second proposal is that the deputies be called upon to pass the necessary economy measures, but that in return they be freed from the necessity of facing their electors in the near future. The legislative mandate would be extended from four to six years, and the elections scheduled for 1936, put back to 1938. Whether the necessary consent of the Senate could be obtained, however, is seriously doubted by most observers.

A third and final reform now being studied is electoral reform. It is claimed that by abolishing "ballot by arrondissement," which brings the deputy in such close contact with his electors, the Legislature would feel freer to neglect private pressure in managing public finances. A number of new electoral projects have been submitted, but the choice is essentially between the present system of proportional representation, which is founded directly on a numerical basis and would result in a big increase in the representatives of the larger cities—and therefore in the number of Communist deputies—and a departmental plan which has a geographical basis and would result in the deputies representing a much larger area than is the case at present.

Each scheme has its ardent advocates and opponents, so that it is difficult to foresee which reform, if any, will be adopted.

Bare Dynamite Plot On Philippine Leader

MANILA, P. I., June 5 (AP)—Opposition to Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate, flared into the open again today when 11 boxes of dynamite were found buried near his summer home at Baguio in the mountains of Luzon.

It was immediately supposed that assassination of the Island's majority political leader and probably first President was planned as soon as he arrived home from the United States.

Quezon is en route from Shanghai to Manila on the liner President Coolidge with Gov. Gen. Frank Murphy. He is scheduled to arrive here June 12. Mrs. Quezon was at the Baguio home only a few days ago.

The plot disclosed today is the third within two months against Quezon. On April 18 charges of sedition were filed against seven persons at Sariaya, Tayabas Province. Prosecutors claimed to have uncovered a plot by members of the Sakdalista (immediate independence advocates) Party.

A few days ago, an unconfirmed report was widely circulated here that Mrs. Quezon had received an anonymous threat to the Quezon family.

This same opposition to Quezon was generally credited with being a cause of the Sakdalista uprising of May 2, when 60 persons were slain.

Duke of Manchester Succeeds in Appeal

LONDON, June 5 (AP)—The Duke of Manchester today won his appeal against his conviction of May 10 on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

Lord Hewart, announcing that the Court of Appeal had quashed the conviction, said that the summing up after the original trial in Old Bailey was insufficient and unsatisfactory.

The Duke of Manchester was alleged to have pawned jewels held in trust by the estate of his late mother, thereby obtaining money without negotiable collateral.

Ten Guesses (3)

[Answers to questions on the Daily Features Page]

1. No; Stockholm is farther north.
2. Yes.
3. Yes; Tokyo boasts 5,408,000, and Chicago has 3,376,438.
4. No; a "stone" is 14 pounds.
5. No; Delaware is the second smallest state.
6. Yes.
7. No; in Alabama, although the development is on the Tennessee River.
8. No; there are 43,560 sq. ft. in an acre.
9. Yes.
10. No; California ranks next to Texas in size.

Garbo Buys Nest of 'Nightingale'

Swedish Film Star Purchases Famous Manor House Overlooking Stockholm Harbor; Once occupied for a summer by Jenny Lind.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM — Stora Nyckelviken Manor, reputed one-time summer castle retreat of Jenny Lind, "the Swedish Nightingale," is said to have been bought for Greta Garbo.

Miss Garbo could scarcely have chosen a more secluded retreat, or one more filled with Swedish memories. The Manor of Nyckelviken has housed rich merchants, princes, mayors and foreign ambassadors. Tucked away among trees on ground near the lovely harbor of Stockholm it is an almost idyllic place.

Stora is not really a castle. Rumor and romance, hand in hand, have made its size seem larger. But Jenny Lind, the story goes, stayed there one summer to find rest and quiet, alone.

Stora Nyckelviken Manor is considered to be one of the oldest country houses built in Stockholm. And from the beginning of 1700 it has been owned by well-to-do Stockholmers.

It is recorded that the place was bought in 1733 by a wealthy Stockholm business man named Petersen, and he built, about 1740, the present manor house; the main building, a two-story wooden house, and two long red-painted wings of a type common among Swedish manor houses. In the garden there is an octagonal summer house on which is inscribed the date 1750. This latter is built in the style of a Chinese pagoda.

When in 1763 the owner had bought a more pretentious place, he sold Stora Nyckelviken to the Mayor of Stockholm. For a few years the Mayor let the house to the French Ambassador in Stockholm, M. L. A. de Breteuil, who entertained lavishly here and during his time the place had its most brilliant time. He beautified the house and added a billiard pavilion. During the Mayor's time a royal fete was arranged here when the young German princess Hedvig Charlotta came to Sweden and made her entry into the capital from this house.

Miss Greta Garbo will find a home that has more than the memories of Jenny Lind in its ancient timbers—the memories of Sweden too.

And She Goes Home

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP)—Greta Garbo sailed for a vacation in her native Sweden today after a futile effort to enter the city unnoticed.

Miss Garbo left her train at Newark and boarded a taxicab which deposited her alongside the Kungsholm.

Carter Gibson, a studio employee who accompanied the actress on the trip east, said she was wrought up by the acclamation she received while passing through Chicago yesterday.

"They frightened the poor girl," he said.

Miss Garbo, who was recognized by a group of office-bound workers when her taxicab paused in Greenwich Village, expressed bewilderment.

"Why do they want to see me?" she asked. "What do they want me to say? I've said all I can say—this is just a vacation."

She expressed regret that she found it necessary to follow a circuitous route to the steamship pier.

Fight Liquor Permit Near Scott's Tomb

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELROSE, Scot.—A large section of Scottish opinion is protesting against the granting of a liquor license to a hotel which stands side by side with the historic Dryburgh Abbey, burial place of Sir Walter Scott.

Hitherto public opinion here has successfully defeated the license move. But at the fifth time of asking, the Berwickshire authorities yielded.

Objections were made by Mr. P. W. Murray Thriepland, laird of Dryburgh. He also read objections from Lord Ellesmere of Mertoun House.

Mr. Murray Thriepland's objections included the close proximity of the Abbey with its sacred associations. A transport company, he said, wanted to capitalize the beauty of Dryburgh and turn its history into hard cash.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station
New York

New York—Week days, no regular time assigned, WNYC, 810kc.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A complete list will appear on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station
New York

New York—Sundays, 4 p. m., WHN, 1010kc.

Greta Garbo Is Reported to Have Bought Old Manor

Standards Work Called no Secret By Bureau Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 5 — Organized consumers who have attacked the policy of silence of the National Bureau of Standards, were told today by the assistant director of that bureau that full responsibility for the policy rests upon Congress. Consumer groups charge that tests of all sorts of goods now being sold over the country are made at the expense of the taxpayer, at the Government's big bureau here, and are passed on to the manufacturers or used by the Government, but are not made available to the taxpayer himself who pays the bill, as they are in other countries.

The declaration of Dr. A. S. McAllister, assistant director of the bureau, was one of the highlights of the twenty-fifth meeting of the National Conference of Weights and Measures, now in session here. At the same time, Elliott B. Holton, assistant superintendent of weights and measures in New Jersey, discussed "supervision in the buying of old Gold," which has come into prominence since gold climbed to $35 an ounce and household trinkets began to be melted down for cash.

Responsible to Congress

Dr. McAllister expressed no personal sorrow that Congress had not authorized the bureau to pass on to the public its findings. "The bureau is performing its functions in a manner thoroughly satisfactory to Congress," he replied to the criticism. Later he added: "Congress has not seen fit to empower the bureau to render the service demanded by these groups."

He explained, however, that more and more is being done to give the public an inkling of the quality and specifications of the goods being tested. Two plans have been adopted:

On Request

First, the "certification plan," which involves compilation of lists of manufacturers who guarantee that their products live up to certain nationally recognized specifications. Copies of these lists are sent to all interested tax-supported agencies, he said, and are available to individuals "upon specific request."

Consumers may "some day" be educated to make purchases only from such lists, Dr. McAllister indicated.

The second plan was the "labeling program." This is a voluntary agreement among manufacturers complying with standard quality specifications, to mark their commodities with self-identifying labels.

"Experience indicates strongly," said Dr. McAllister, "that it is possible to educate the public to look for quality labels." He further said:

Committees

"To the numerous requests from consumers, both organized and unorganized, for data concerning trade-branded goods tested at the National Bureau of Standards, the publication of which would be welcomed by many and opposed initially by few, we have given serious consideration. Our conclusion has been that, under the limitations imposed upon us, the best method of giving the public the benefit of our tests and investigations is to place the results of our research at the disposal of committees formulating nationally recognized specifications, and to encourage firms to manufacture goods to comply with these specifications, and purchasers to buy specification-made goods."

Fisherman Tries to Sell His Catch on High Seas

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP)—Capt. Claus Stencken told a fish story when his liner Stuttgart docked yesterday.

He had been constantly on the bridge for 48 hours because of fog and icebergs, and on the morning of May 31 he heard a succession of long foghorn blasts—the international distress signal, he said.

Since Captain Stencken had been informed that a French fishing schooner was feared lost off the Grand Banks he was naturally very concerned. Cautiously, the Stuttgart crawled through the fog and off her course on her errand of mercy. A sailing vessel loomed ahead and a voice came through the fog identifying the ship as the fishing barkentine Madiana Chat de Laine, of Bordeaux.

"Do you want to buy any fish?" the voice asked Captain Stencken.

Captain Stencken did not buy any fresh fish. The Stuttgart arrived in New York a day behind schedule and the fish affair was partly responsible.

Bouisson Warns Deputies of Need For Full Powers

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

PARIS, June 5—Just before his Government fell, Premier Bouisson warned the deputies they would eventually be compelled to grant the ministry full powers.

"You can't evade them," he said. "If you evade them today, you won't be able to evade them tomorrow."

The Bank of France was still offering gold bars to all who demanded them, but authorities said the demand was moderate.

Small buyers, however, alarmed at the developments, stood in line in the bank courtyard awaiting their turn to convert their paper francs into gold. One man brought a basket packed with 100 franc bills. Others came with small packages, baskets and handbags filled with currency.

The Cabinet crisis caused a selling wave of government securities on the Bourse as traders sought to purchase stocks. Government bonds opened weak and dropped steadily. International securities regained most of the 10 per cent lost Monday and were in heavy demand, with domestic shares showing lesser gains.

French Hail Laval As 'Man of the Hour'

By the Associated Press

Pierre Laval, veteran Foreign Minister who was considered as important as former Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin himself in that statesman's Government, takes the Premiership again at a time when France awaits her "man of the hour."

M. Laval's work in the interests of French security has kept him well occupied ever since the assassination last October of King Alexander of Yugoslavia and French Foreign Minister Louis Barthou, whose place he took.

As M. Flandin's Foreign Minister, M. Laval traveled widely through European capitals in search of a peace formula. He negotiated at London, Moscow, Rome, and took an important part in the talks at Stresa, Italy, this spring, after the German announcement of army conscription.

Rated as a cautious diplomat, he is able to watch developments on the Continental political stage without making false moves.

As Premier, in October, 1931, he went to Washington, was welcomed by President Hoover, and the two discussed problems of vital importance to the United States, France and the world at large.

Search for Tacoma Kidnapers Continues

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TACOMA, Wash., June 5—"Innocent bystanders" who receive one of the 20,000 Weyerhaeuser ransom bank notes will be compensated, Department of Justice agents said here yesterday.

"Nobody will lose their money," a spokesman said. "The department will take the bill and see that another is given to replace it. We also want to emphasize the importance of remembering from whom the ransom bill was received."

State patrolmen continued their highway blockade and were reported to have resumed the search they started yesterday for the lair in which 9-year-old George Weyerhaeuser, scion of a wealthy Luxer family, was kept until bought back by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Weyerhaeuser Jr.

Ten or twelve new federal men arrived in Tacoma yesterday, raising the total to about 30 working out of the Tacoma office. About 20 more were reported working out of Seattle.

Campbell Plans Shot At Auto Speed Mark

LONDON, June 5 (AP)—Sir Malcolm Campbell, British sportsman, will attempt to better his own world's automobile speed record at Salt Lake City in July, he announced today.

Improvement in World Labor Reported at Geneva Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—A general improvement in the world unemployment situation, as compared with the previous year, is recorded by Harold Butler, director of the International Labor Office, in a report for 1934 just published.

This improvement has been unevenly distributed, and it would appear that "the countries which kept their exchanges at parity fared with one or two exceptions decidedly worse than those which had depreciated their currencies."

He does not, however, assume that currency has been the only or necessarily the determining factor. Beginning with Japan, he shows that less than five per cent were workless—a normal amount in prosperous times. Industrial production increased by 35 to 40 per cent. This is attributed chiefly to the expansionist policy of Korekiyo Takahashi, Minister of Finance. Sweden has likewise made a remarkable advance by expansionist methods. The Government now apparently considers that the situation is practically normal.

Portugal Progresses

Portugal also has, by a courageous public works policy, ameliorated its economic position. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland progress continues, though at a slower rate.

"In the United States," he says, "although production and prices have advanced considerably since the low point of March, 1933, the mass of unemployment is still considerable." Still there has been disappointment, particularly having regard to the heavy expenditure of the government.

He brings out two points, however: first, the fundamental disequilibrium being greater in the United States than elsewhere, the shock which the economic system received was bound to make recovery long and laborious; second, a large part of the money voted was not in fact spent. In his view, the amount of public debt so far incurred is not such as to affect seriously the financial stability of the country.

Canada shows improvement in the indices of employment and production. In Argentine there is some alleviation, and in Brazil and Chili a distinct advance. In Australia there was more business activity, as in New Zealand.

China's Silver Problem

In China the silver crisis aggravated the economic position. In India, while there is no great change, there "appears to have been a certain amount of improvement."

Czechoslovakia purposefully devaluated, to bring prices into harmony with world prices. Since then there has been a definite improvement in the trade balance, though the reaction of these gains on unemployment has not been very marked.

"It is evident," Mr. Butler continues, "that the countries with currencies depreciated since the depression have all improved their employment position to a greater or lesser degree. It may be asked, however, whether this result has not been less by depreciation itself than by the policies of internal credit expansion, cheap money, borrowing for schemes of national development or making money available on easy terms for private enterprise which abandonment of the gold standard made practicable. It remains to be seen what has been the effect of deflationary policies as practiced by countries whose currencies have been maintained in a fixed relation to gold."

Retain Gold Content

He then discusses the case of the Netherlands and Switzerland, whose currencies still retain the prewar gold content; and that of those countries whose currencies suffered depreciation in the early postwar period and which were naturally reluctant to repeat the operation, namely, Belgium, (which has since been obliged to depreciate the belga for the second time), France, Germany, Italy, and Poland.

Of the Netherlands he says the unemployment percentage at the end of last year stood at 38, while the production index showed 63. Not much has been done in the way of public works. In Switzerland the position was better. Full unemployment rose to 16 per cent at the beginning of last year and short-time employment to 7.7 per cent—a total of 23.7 per cent. This figure subsequently fell to 20.1 per cent. There was large expenditure on public works.

France showed a sharp decline. Public works have not been actually tried on any considerable scale. Belgium is highly industrialized, and has therefore been affected. Its unemployment stood at nearly 40 per cent at the end of the year. In Italy and Poland there has been a turn for the better; and it should be remembered that in Italy there has been a vast public works program, as in Poland.

As to Germany, though technically the currency is on the gold standard, the foreign exchanges are controlled. Nevertheless registered unemployment fell from 20 to 16 per cent, and industrial production went up from 69 to 88 per cent. There were extensive public works. Export trade has fallen, and restrictions have been applied to imports.

In Russia, rapid industrialization has practically abolished unemployment. "Payment by results" has been generally introduced. The Soviet is against "wage standardization." Rather surprisingly, "equality of remuneration" is condemned. Better workers are better paid, and therefore can live better. "Greater individuality of living" is thus a Communist tenet.

Mr. Butler thinks that the governments which have applied "unorthodox" measures have been the most successful. Traditional deflation, i. e., the lowering of wages, has not yielded the expected results. On the contrary, lower wages often mean less work. Conditions have changed. The volume of sales abroad may actually prove "detrimental to wider economic issues." Money in internal circulation is a decisive factor. Purchasing power is essential.

It is abundantly clear that it is within the scope of governments to influence the course of recovery.

Wooden Containers Proved Safest For Inflammable Films

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST — Safest containers for such inflammable material as movie films are not tin boxes, but hardwood cases, according to an experiment just made here.

It is reported that no expensive stone storehouses are necessary for the preservation of films, but simple wooden buildings, while for their transportation, hardwood boxes will be better than the well-known tin ones. Fire experts here contend that this experiment will prove useful in promoting public safety and will cheapen film production.

For the experiment here, five wooden shacks were built at 20 yards distance from one another and the whole place was surrounded by an entrenchment. Five tons of films were placed in the center building in different containers and 2000 pounds in each of the others. The middle shack was set on fire, and it burned down in 17 seconds. Immediately thereafter, the ruins were examined and it was found that the films in the tin boxes were completely destroyed while the ones in the hardwood cases were intact. The other magazines also caught fire, but the films packed in hardwood boxes were preserved.

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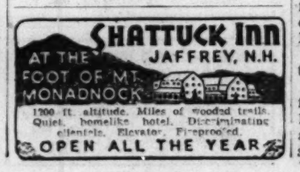

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New Development Of Pitchers in the Majors

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It seems we have a new development in major league baseball. Infielders and outfielders are turning pitchers.

In the old days when clubs carried only a few players, it was not unusual for a man to pitch today and cover right field tomorrow. People thought nothing of it. Years later, clubs started carrying more men, and it became an interesting story when George Sisler and many other players, turned from the pitching mound to another position, where their hitting ability could be utilized each playing day. Many great hitters were pitching when they first broke into professional ball.

Now we are listening to the story of how infielders and outfielders are making good as pitchers. One of the outstanding examples of the development of a pitcher from infield material is that of Bob Smith, veteran right-hander of the Boston Braves. In 1924 Smith was a shortstop. Dave Bancroft managed the Braves that year and Dave was a fair shortstop himself, which didn't leave much work for Smith. Bannie noticed that Bob had a good arm, however, and decided that he might make a relief pitcher.

Smith Makes Good

So Smith reported mornings and worked on the mound. He also pitched in batting practice, until Bancroft knew he was ready. One day Bob appeared in a game, and he has been pitching ever since. His most recent victory was a 2-to-0 shutout of the Giants, who had not been blanked all season. The victory also broke a New York winning streak which had extended to seven games.

Red Lucas, who came to the Braves as an infielder a few years ago, later developed into one of the most effective pitchers in the National League with Cincinnati.

Bucky Walters tried to make the grade as a third baseman with the Braves in 1930. He was erratic and needed more experience, so they let him go. Eventually, he wandered out to the Pacific Coast League, where he became somewhat of a sensation as a home-run hitter, and was purchased by the Red Sox. He was still erratic in the field, however, and the Sox sold him to the Phillies for the waiver price.

Having plenty of capable third-base material, Manager Jimmy Wilson of the Phillies, probably after noticing the wide assortment of curves Walters threw across the diamond, guessed that he might help the club as a pitcher. Walter had had a very brief trial as a boxman when with the Red Sox, but sadly lacked control. Wilson, Curt Davis and several other Phils went to work on Walters. Today, Walters is the team's leading pitcher with three victories and only one defeat. Bucky shut out the Chicago Cubs, 1 to 0, in 10 innings, which is quite an accomplishment for any pitcher. Also, he beat the St. Louis Cardinals, world champions, 2 to 1.

In 1929, with Rocky Mount, Joe Vance played in the outfield, and as an outfielder was taken by Brooklyn for a trial, only to be turned back to Macon in 1930. Vance shifted from one club to another until finally he settled down with Dallas in the Texas League.

Most Valuable Player

With Dallas, Vance hardly knew what position he would play from day to day. Official records show that last season he appeared in 29 games as a pitcher, 12 as a third baseman, three in left field, one in right field and 27 in center. He was also used as a pinch hitter. This versatility won for Vance the most valuable player award in the Texas League. His pitching record was 11 victories and seven defeats.

Attracted by this all-around brilliance, the Chicago White Sox purchased Vance late last year and right now he looks like a pitching find. He has won two games and worked in several others as a relief man. His schooling as a third baseman and outfielder should be of considerable help on occasions when batters hit ground balls and liners back toward the pitcher's box.

* * *

Wes Ferrell of the Red Sox and Cy Blanton of Pittsburgh each registered their eighth victory of the season yesterday, Wes beating Washington and Cy turning back Dizzy Dean and the Cardinals. One change took place in the American League pennant race. The Cleveland Indians, who were kept idle in Detroit by rain, jumped up into second place when the White Sox lost to St. Louis. The Sox dropped to third position.

This is the time of the year for trade rumors. Big league clubs have until June 15 to make deals among themselves. Someone still insists that Jimmy Foxx is coming to the Red Sox. Boston fans hope so. Casey Stengel, field manager of Brooklyn, and Bob Quinn, the club's business manager, tried to buy Wally Berger from the Braves yesterday, but the Boston club wants players in exchange and not entirely cash.

Lovelock Looking Forward to Clash With U. S. Milers

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP) — The mile some day may be run in four minutes flat, but you can't get Jack Lovelock, the British Empire's premier runner at that distance, to even suggest that he or any of the present crop of milers will ever turn the trick.

Holder of the world record at 4m. 7.6s. until Glen Cunningham lowered the mark to 4m. 6.7s. last year, Lovelock is here to meet the burly Kansan, Bill Bonthron, former Princeton ace; Gene Venzke of Pennsylvania, and Glen Dawson, of Tulsa, Okla., in the "race of the century" at Princeton's invitation track meet, June 15.

The blond, curly-headed former Oxford student, a Rhodes scholar from New Zealand, now working on his M. D. at London University, is looking forward to the clash with America's foremost milers with even more zest than the day he whipped Bonthron to establish a new world's record.

"I'm getting a lot more kick out of running now than I did a few years ago," he said. "Maybe it is because I do not have to work as hard as I did before I reached the top."

For an hour reporters asked him to outline his plan for matching strides with Cunningham and Bonthron, to tell how fast he has been working in trials or whether he thought a new record would be set. But to each he answered, grinning:

"That's too much of a leading question.

"I do believe, however, that if one of us sets a new record, it will not stand. Somebody is sure to come along to lower it."

Although the 4m. 07.6s. mile is the only mile he has ever run under 4m. 12s., Lovelock said he believed he was in as good condition as he was two years ago. In this he was joined by the Oxford trainer, William G. Thomas.

Lovelock said he saw no reason "busting himself running 4m. 10s. miles when he could win by five yards in 4m. 20s."

"I came over here to win, regardless of time. I have been working myself into condition gradually this spring and see no reason why I should not be at my best."

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Indianapolis	25	15	.625
St. Paul	23	16	.590
Minneapolis	27	19	.587
Milwaukee	20	17	.541
Kansas City	19	17	.528
Columbus	21	24	.467
Toledo	18	27	.400
Louisville	12	30	.286

Results June 4

Columbus 5, Louisville 3.
Toledo 5, Indianapolis 3.
Kansas City 11, Minneapolis 4.
One game postponed.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	42	18	.700
Oakland	35	22	.614
San Francisco	31	27	.534
Hollywood	29	28	.509
Seattle	25	32	.439
Portland	24	32	.429
Missions	24	34	.414
Sacramento	21	38	.356

Results June 4

San Francisco 12, Sacramento 4.
Los Angeles 4, Oakland 3.
Seattle 6, Hollywood 2.
Portland 4, Missions 1.

Dawson to Run the Mile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 5—Definite word having been received at Princeton University that Luigi Beccali could not run in the special mile at the Princeton invitation games June 15, Asa S. Bushnell, graduate manager of athletics at the university, requested Glen V. Dawson, to take his place. Dawson was originally entered for the half-mile run.

Southern Association

Results June 4

Knoxville 5, Birmingham 2.
New Orleans 7, Atlanta 6.
Little Rock 6, Chattanooga 1.
Nashville 14, Memphis 10.

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Braves Baseball Club Lost $44,308 in 1934

According to the annual statement of condition filed at the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts at the State House, the 1934 Boston Braves baseball club lost $44,308. This figure, which was shown by a balance sheet comparison, was the loss after all deductions had been made.

An increase in notes and acceptances payable, from $155,000 at the close of 1933, to $205,000 on Dec. 31, 1934, shows that additional money was put into the club during the year.

Also, there was shown a slight reduction in the lease of Braves Field from the Gaffney estate, the leasehold being carried at $36,667 on Dec. 31, 1934, against $40,000 on Dec. 31, 1933. The club's franchise in the National League is carried at $201,000, and player contracts at $98,534, both items unchanged from the previous year.

Censure Move Rejected

STOCKHOLM, June 5 (AP)—A move to censure Sonja Henie and other European skaters for alleged professionalism was rejected, 15 to 4, by the International Skating Union's Congress today. English, Australian and Finnish delegates raised the complaints against Miss Henie and a number of other European skaters, charging that during the American exhibitions last year they received for expenses more money than was justified.

College Baseball Results

Iowa 4, Michigan N. 0.
Rutgers 3, Boston C. 3.
Wisconsin 5, Minnesota 3.

American Davis Cup Tennis Team Sails for England

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 5—Three veterans of Davis Cup play, with a youthful pair of novices, launched their attempt to bring back the trophy this year today, when Wilmer L. Allison Jr., John W. Van Ryn, Sidney B. Wood Jr., all with experience, and C. Gene Mako, intercollegiate champion, and J. Donald Budge, the novices, sailed in the liner Washington, under the guidance of Joseph W. Wear and Harry L. Hillman, the Dartmouth mentor, as trainer.

It had been planned to have a final practice at Forest Hills yesterday, but damp courts and a drizzling mist prevented it. So the team will depart with the positions not yet settled.

According to the views of Nuslein, it is the veteran trio who now show the greatest promise, and unless the youngsters improve during the previous events of the trip, it is on Allison and Wood in the singles and Allison and Van Ryn in doubles, that the reliance will be placed.

The tour will begin with the Queen's Club tournament, at London, which starts a week from next Monday, followed by Wimbledon. Then the team will practice, pending the completion of the European zone play, and will meet the winning team in the interzone final, followed by the challenge round against Great Britain, if successful.

Red Sox After College Stars

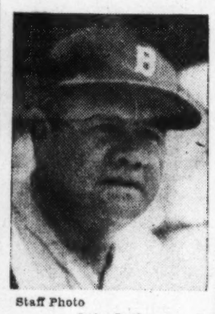
CHICAGO, June 5 (AP)—The Boston Red Sox, probably a little tired of paying big money for established stars, are making a general raid on college baseball talent this spring. Three middlewestern college stars today said they had been offered tryouts with the Red Sox. They were Elvar Wendlandt, North Central College southpaw pitcher; Russell Davis, Illinois College right hander, and Charles Gerlach, heavy-hitting University of Wisconsin outfielder. Gerlach has been hitting better than .350.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Babe Ruth and the Braves

FOR one who has followed the baseball career of Babe Ruth since 1914 properly to express his views over the relationship between the Babe and the Boston Club is indeed a difficult task. When the famous "Sultan of Swat" signed up with the Braves as player, assistant manager and vice-president, I could but feel that Ruth's real and only value to the Braves would be in his appearance on the diamond. Realizing that his best days were behind him, the situation resolved itself into whether or not the great player would be able to take his place in the Braves' lineup often enough and play the kind of baseball that would make the turnstiles click enough to rebuild the finances of the Boston Club. As an assistant manager or vice-president, it was impossible for me to figure out where the club would gain anything either in regard to the quality of ball played or the amount of money taken in at the gate.



Staff Photo

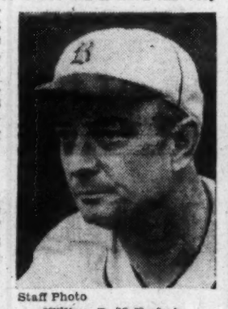
Babe Ruth

His Playing Days Are Over

But try as he would—and there never can be any real question about Ruth having tried whenever the game of baseball was concerned—the famous slugger could not show enough at the plate or in the field to put his team in the first division or draw enough spectators to help the club to any great extent so far as finances were concerned. The famous player, like all great players ahead of him had simply come to the time when he was not able to play the outfield or hit in the .300-class. It is a characteristic of the baseball fan quickly to lose interest in a once brilliant player after he reaches the point where he cannot make good and this seems to be the point at which the great Ruth has arrived. Even the fact that Ruth played a large part in saving professional baseball back in 1919, that he established a large number of records which are due to remain on the books for years to come, that he always gave his best in any game he ever played and that he was the idol of the "Kids" was not enough to draw the fans to the park when he was failing to deliver championship baseball. Regrettable as this is, it is nevertheless true and must be recognized.

As to the Merits of the Case.

As to the merits of the differences existing between Ruth and the Boston Club's president and manager we will not attempt to express any opinion, further than to say that we do not doubt Ruth tried his very best to help the Braves both from the playing and financial side of the game and that President Fuchs and Manager McKechnie tried to help the Babe in every way possible. But it soon became evident that there would have to be a parting of the ways. That it should have happened as it did is certainly to be regretted and there is nothing to be gained in any way by extending the discussions.



Staff Photo

William B. McKechnie

Ruth's Future in Baseball.

As near as can be gleaned from the reports and counter reports the major league baseball future of Ruth seems to be very doubtful. That his playing days are over is certain; but so far as we can find out he still has an ambition to manage a major-league team. There does not appear to be any opening for him along this line at the present time; but it is possible that the time may come when there will be a chance for him to show what he can do in such a position. Personally I would like to see Ruth retire from active participation in the game. He is well fixed from a financial point of view and I seriously doubt if any future baseball activity on his part can add anything to the great record he had compiled up to the beginning of the 1935 championship season.

Velvety Greens Now Bothering Open Golf Pros

PITTSBURGH, June 4 (AP)—Most of the professionals and 23 amateurs who will compete for the national open golf championship, beginning Thursday, played a complete round over the 6981-yard Oakmont course yesterday, and agreed the 300-add brutal looking traps are only incidental, compared with the velvety greens.

In the consensus of such performers as Olin Dutra, the towering Californian and winner of the title at Merion a year ago; Gene Sarazen, twice a former winner, and the veteran MacDonald Smith, more shots will be required on the putting carpets than in making recoveries from the bunkers.

Sarazen, Dutra and Smith all have had a sample of Auld St. Andrews' greens in Scotland and while the putting surfaces in the heather country may be a trifle faster they're not as tricky as the steep, undulating contours of Oakmont's greens.

On a number of holes the pins are located at the back of sharply sloped greens, virtually preventing a pitch and run approach and placing a premium on approach putts. On these holes in most cases the backs of the greens are followed up by traps with the sand deeply furrowed.

After yesterday's rounds most of the contestants concurred that a 72-hole aggregate of 300 will be broken only if a player succeeds in getting down in the regulation two putts on each green. As fast as they are now, the greens will be faster when the first twosome tees off at 7:30 a. m., eastern standard time, Thursday, because they're going to be closely cut on the eve of the championship.

As far as the traps are concerned, they are exceptionally severe on only two holes—the first and the tenth—with the 621-yard twelfth coming close to qualifying in this category. A good tee shot of 260 yards on either the first or the tenth can be easily penalized by a trap unless it is hammered down the middle of the fairway. Otherwise the drive will catch a trap extending from the rough almost to the center of the fairway.

Few practice scores were reported but among them was a par 72 turned in by Leo Diegel of Philadelphia. He clipped two strokes off par on the front nine for 35 and then hit a shaky streak on the first four incoming holes to card a 37. As it was, he finished 3—3—3—two under par for the stretch—and holed out from three feet for a birdie 3.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	26	16	.619
Montreal	26	21	.553
Baltimore	26	21	.553
Toronto	26	23	.531
Newark	24	23	.511
Syracuse	23	23	.500
Rochester	18	27	.400
Albany	15	30	.333

Results June 4

Toronto 5, Rochester 2.
Albany 6, Syracuse 4.
Baltimore 13, Newark 9.
One game postponed.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	27	15	.643
Cleveland	23	16	.590
Chicago	22	16	.579
Detroit	21	18	.538
Boston	21	19	.525
Washington	17	23	.425
Philadelphia	15	23	.395
St. Louis	11	27	.270

Results June 4

Boston 3, Washington 2.
St. Louis 11, Chicago 1.
Other games postponed.

Syracuse Oarsmen Arrive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 5—Fifty-five members of the Syracuse University rowing squad arrived at Highland here yesterday in preparation for the regatta June 18. Coach Jim Ten Eyck brought varsity, freshman and junior oarsmen. He is assisted by Chuck McKeag, former Syracuse coxswain, and young Jim Ten Eyck.

Cornell Track Captain

ITHACA, N. Y., June 5 (AP)—Robert E. Linders of Jersey City was elected captain of the Cornell track team yesterday. Linders, a sprinter, succeeds Walter Merwin of Buffalo.

Sporting Around the Hub

New England Sears Cup Tennis Team Named

WOMEN tennis players of New England, under the direction of Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline, will leave Boston for New York by boat tomorrow to compete in the annual Sears Cup tennis matches at Dongan Hills, Staten Island, Friday and Saturday. Play will be held on the grass courts of the Richmond County Country Club against teams representing the Middle Atlantic, Middle States and Eastern Lawn Tennis Associations. Each match will consist of three doubles and six singles. Eastern now holds the cup.

New England's singles representatives will be: Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Katharine Winthrop, Mrs. Roger Griswold, Mrs. Betty Corbiere, Virginia Ellis and Ottilie M. Gaertner. The doubles combinations will be: Mrs. Fabyan and Miss Winthrop, Mrs. Griswold and Miss Ellis, Mrs. Robert Morris and Mrs. Carleton Mabley Jr.

* * *

Women's Bay State Golf—With all but one of the favorites still in the running, the second round of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts championship got under way this morning at the Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton. Mrs. Charles F. Eaton Jr. of The Country Club, who was runnerup in 1931, was the only favorite to be eliminated yesterday. She bowed to Mrs. William deFord of Plymouth, the former Elinor Sutton, 2 up. Rosamond Vahey, the defending champion, advanced by defeating Mary Slattery of Woodland, 4 and 2.

* * *

Harvard Names Committee—Three junior classmen have been elected to the Harvard undergraduate committee on the regulation of athletics for next year. They are Frank S. Deland Jr. of Jamaica Plain, Mass., next year's manager of the football team; Richard Maguire of East Boston, captain of the baseball team, and Raymond S. Clark of New York, captain of his freshman class crew and for the last two years a member of the varsity crew.

* * *

Hoveys to Race Abroad—Because of her fine showing in Jill at Bermuda in April, Elisabeth Hovey was asked by President Clifford D. Mallory of the North American Yacht Racing Union if she would take a six-meter boat to Sweden to complete the American team. Being unable to make the trip, Miss Hovey's brothers, Charles F. and Chandler Jr., were invited to go in her place.

The six-meter sloop Anis, formerly Totem, built in 1930 and chosen a member of the 1930 American team in the British-American Cup series off Oyster Bay, has been chartered for the Hoveys, who plan to start overseas June 29. Their first race will be in the international six-meter team series, July 10 and 11. Their schedule will keep them busy well into August.

* * *

Joyce Wethered—Those who miss seeing Joyce Wethered of England play some of her sparkling golf at the Winchester Country Club this afternoon may journey to the Worcester Country Club tomorrow, where she will continue her exhibition tour of the United States. At Winchester today Miss Wethered pairs with Bill Blaney against Jean Bauer and Francis Oulmet.

New England Tennis—Six women braved slippery courts and a drizzling rain yesterday to play three matches in the New England championship tennis tourney at the Hartford (Conn.) Golf Club, the Associated Press reports. All the men's matches and the others in the women's division were postponed when rain became heavier. Eleanor Richter of Greenwich, the only seeded player in action yesterday, defeated Mrs. Joseph Balch of Boston, 5—7, 6—2, 6—3. Miss Richter is seeded No. 7.

* * *

Here and There—Most of the women golfers competing in the Bay State championship tourney at Brae Burn early today will journey over to Winchester this afternoon to watch the greatest shotmaker in women's golf—Joyce Wethered . . . The Peabody High School golf team will defend its title at the North Shore Country Club tomorrow . . . The Massachusetts Golf Association has announced an addition of $500 to the prize money for the Bay State open, to be played at the Oak Hill Country Club in Fitchburg, June 24, 25 and 26, bringing the purse total to $1000. Entries close on June 18 . . . Miss Wethered, who has been in Boston since Monday, has been staying at Manchester with Margaret Curtis, one of the donors of the Curtis Trophy, contested for every other year by teams representing the United States and Great Britain.

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Swedish Designed Yacht, Skjold VIII, Arrives in Boston

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Another contestant for President Roosevelt's Cup for 30-meter class yachts, the latest contribution of Swedish yacht designers to the fleet of Massachusetts "thirties," arrived at Boston today from Gothenburg, aboard the Norwegian motorship Tampa.

Snug in the specially built cradle on the deck of the freighter, the champion boat of Swedish waters was lowered into Boston harbor by the ship's tackle to have her mast stepped, sails bent and be given her first taste of spindrift from Massachusetts Bay, guided to Marblehead by her owner, Arthur W. Stevens, of Boston and Marblehead, who himself has just completed a transatlantic journey, having been a passenger on the maiden voyage of the new French liner Normandie.

Built In Sweden

The yacht, known as the Skjold VIII, was designed and built in Sweden in 1933, and was the winner of Kiel Week and practically every international race in which she took a part. She was imported by E. Arthur Shuman of Belknap & Paine, where the yacht Yankee was designed to contend for the honor of defending the America's Cup. Mr. Stevens purchased the Skjold VIII and is to rename her the S.-X.

A second Swedish 30-meter yacht, the Valiant, has also been sold through the same office to James Connolly Jr., of Marblehead and Newburyport and is expected to come to Boston from Sweden in about a week aboard an ocean freighter. The Valiant is a 1934 boat designed in Sweden for Eric Lundberg who brought the Bachant to New England in 1929 for racing. Mr. Lundberg sold the Valiant, which was runnerup last year at Sandham, to Mr. Connolly.

Both the Skjold VIII and the Valiant are to enter the races at Marion late in July to contend for the Roosevelt Cup, and engage in other contests along the New England coast this summer. The Skjold VIII is about 40 feet overall, 27 feet on the water line and registers about 2½ tons. She is of the 30-meter sail area class, which is one of the outstanding bright spots in yachting circles, gaining popularity rapidly despite the depression, ever since the style was set by Germany in 1928 when Hans Stinnes brought the first of that type to America and sailed her in races at Marblehead against the various classes of yachts here.

Popular

Mr. Stinnes promised to bring more of that type yacht to this country, while four were built here to race the foreign built craft. Since that time, the class has grown rapidly in New England waters. Marblehead boasts nine or ten of them today while North East Harbor has five or six, which are one design of Swedish built yachts. A class of four American one design boats are owned at Buzzards Bay while one or two imported "thirties" augment that number. Nantucket and Edgartown have one of this class each, and efforts are being made to increase the number at those places.

In 1933, President Roosevelt offered a cup for the 30-meter class boats and a race was run on Buzzards Bay in 1933 and 1934, both being won by a Marblehead boat. More entries are anticipated this year than in either of the past two seasons.

Swedish yachtsmen plan to send two of their "thirties" to New England to race this year in an effort to get a leg on the Roosevelt Cup. These two vessels are expected to reach Boston on transatlantic freighters about July 20. Both were designs of Knude H. Reimers who planned most of Swedish "thirties." He is to bring a new boat from his design, the Roulette, for this purpose, to be sailed by Eric Lundberg, said to be known as the best sailor in Sweden. The second is to be the Lill Singva, owned by Herr Rosenlund, to be sailed by an unidentified yachtsman known as the best 22-square meter skipper in Sweden.

The 30-meter boats carry a crew of three, all told, and are equipped with parachute spinnakers and Genoa jibs.

Ralph Chambers at Longwood

By a Staff Correspondent

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., June 5—Ralph E. Chambers has returned to the Longwood Cricket Club here for his second season as lawn tennis professional. He has just completed a successful season coaching the United States Military Academy team at West Point, N. Y. Handicapped by the loss of his No. 1 player Cadet Herbert M. Cady, Chambers whipped the team into shape in less than six weeks. West Point won its first match in history away from home, defeating Swarthmore, which had won five straight matches before meeting the future generals. The Cadets won seven matches and lost three during the season. They also retained the New York State intercollegiate doubles championship.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	26	10	.722
St. Louis	24	17	.585
Pittsburgh	25	19	.568
Chicago	20	17	.541
Brooklyn	20	19	.513
Cincinnati	16	22	.421
Philadelphia	13	23	.361
Boston	10	27	.270

Results June 4

Pittsburgh 9, St. Louis 5.
Chicago 10, Cincinnati 2.
Other games postponed.

Boyden Elected Track Captain

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 5 (AP)—Eugene D. Boyden, sophomore from Providence, R. I., yesterday was elected captain of Springfield College's 1936 track team. He is a hurdler and quarter-miler. He succeeds Stuart Parks of Kingston, N. Y., as captain.

Amusements

BOSTON
SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT AT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets—.35, .50, .75, $1. No Tax.

Hollis—Last 4 Days Evgs. at 8:30 Mats. at 2:30
ABBEY THEATRE PLAYERS
Mat. Today—"Far Off Hills"
Tonight—"Spring" and "The Playboy"
Tom's—"Rising of the Moon" and "Courting of Mary Doyle"
Evgs. 50c to $2. Mats. 50c to $1.50.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

June 5, 1910

THE New York Highlanders took first place in the American League race behind the five-hit, shut-out pitching of Ford, who beat Chicago by 2 to 0. Detroit ran its string of victories to eight, defeating Philadelphia and knocking that club into second place in the standing. Detroit holds third position.

Garden City Velodrome For San Jose, Calif.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—With the aid of the SERA, San Jose is constructing a velodrome at a cost of $10,046. Located on a three-acre track owned by the San Jose school department on West San Carlos Street, the velodrome will be 27 feet wide, one-tenth of a mile long and surfaced with asphalt.

It will have accommodations for 25 riders. Grandstands on both sides of the bowl will each have a 700 seating capacity. It will be known as th Garden City Velodrome, and marks the realization of a dream of the Garden City Wheelmen, one of the oldest cycling clubs in the United States, who have leased the track. The SERA is contributing $7572 in labor for the project.

Penn Track Leader

PHILADELPHIA, June 5 (AP)—Robert Edward Sawyer, 21-year-old junior from Bolivar, N. Y., was elected varsity track team captain by University of Pennsylvania lettermen yesterday. He is a sprinter and quarter-miler.

Toledo Power Supply Threatened by Strike

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 5 (AP)—Union electrical workers of the Toledo Edison Company power plant walked out on strike about 7:30 a. m. today, threatening the power supply of Toledo and 20 northwestern Ohio towns and communities.

The day shift, instead of entering the plant, took their places on the picket line. Officials of the company said that 450 of the 535 employees of the company had joined the strike.

Toledo Edison supplies 95 per cent of Toledo industries with power, the officials said. The Toledo Auto-Lite plant, employing 3500 men, already has closed its plant.

Company officials said every effort would be made to keep the power plant in operation to supply its customers.

709,977 on U. S. Pay Roll Set Post-Armistice Record

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—Federal employment at the close of April was reported by the Civil Service Commission June 3 at 709,977—a new peak for the Roosevelt Administration, the largest number since the Armistice was signed and 25,059 more than in March.

Officials explained the figures did not include judicial, legislative and military branches of the Government, nor 25,541 special employees of the Agricultural Department, nor 334,093 emergency conservation workers.

The total announced today also showed a new high in post-war monthly pay rolls, $106,744,129.

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Mme. Lebrun Leaves Capital After Visit to Mount Vernon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 5—Into a brief 24-hour stay in the capital, Mme. Albert Lebrun, wife of the President of France, packed an official call on Mrs. Roosevelt, a state dinner at the White House, an embassy reception and a trip to Mt. Vernon.

Her time limited by plans to return to France on the liner Normandie, whose maiden voyage she is helping to celebrate, Mme. Lebrun was a guest at the French Embassy from 1:40 p. m. yesterday, when she arrived from New York, until noon today, when she left for further festivities in the metropolis before sailing on Friday.

Within two hours of her arrival here she had yielded to a celebrated custom of the capital—the press conference. Political questions were barred, but the small smiling Frenchwoman talked freely about her trip, as she sat on an embassy divan beside Mme. André de Laboulaye, wife of the ambassador.

Interview

She admitted that press interviews were a new experience for her. In France she explained she is "only the wife of the President." She was anxious for her husband to come to the United States. Especially would she like him to see the New York skyline with its minarets that reminded her of an Oriental city.

Mme. Lebrun fulfilled a long-time ambition when Mrs. Cordell Hull, wife of the Secretary of State, took her to Mt. Vernon today, where her fellow countryman the Marquis de Lafayette, once visited George Washington. At Washington's tomb she placed a wreath.

Reception

The entire embassy staff and Secretary of State and Mrs. Hull greeted Mme. Lebrun on her arrival at the Union Station yesterday. After a short rest and a press conference at the embassy, she went to the White House for tea with Mrs. Roosevelt. Later the Ambassador and his wife were hosts at a reception in her honor to which other members of diplomatic missions in the capital were invited.

At the White House dinner there were nearly 60 guests. Mme. Lebrun was accompanied by M. William Bertrand, Minister of Merchant Marine of France and Mrs. Bertrand, by Mme. Freysselinard, her daughter, and Mme. Jean Lebrun, her daughter-in-law. Members of the foreign relations committees of Congress and ranking officials of the State Department were among the guests.

Boy Visitor

Meanwhile, another passenger on the Normandie, 14-year-old Roger Echegut, "ambassador of good will" from the children of France to the children of America, had a more informal, but no less thrilling, visit in the capital.

He came by transport plane from New York and was immediately surrounded by youngsters of his own age, members of the Washington Boys' Club, anxious to be friends with him though handicapped by language difficulties. The highlights of Roger's stay here were a meeting with President Roosevelt and seeing the "Spirit of St. Louis," in which Colonel Lindbergh flew to Paris. He was enthusiastic about the griddle cakes he had for breakfast, the ice cream soda in New York, and the chewing gum given him on the plane. When he returns to France on Friday, Roger will be accompanied by Peter Dudan, typical member of the New York Boys' Club, who will carry the greetings of his friends to the boys of France.

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Bonus Drive Called Off for This Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 5—The bonus drive for this session of Congress is definitely and finally over. This was the announcement made after a conference of congressional bonus leaders yesterday.

Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas, and Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, leaders of the Patman group, declared in a joint statement that they would postpone further action till next session. Those attending the conference included Senators William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina, Pat McCarren (D) of Nevada, Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) Wisconsin, Lynn J. Frazier (R) of North Dakota, George McGill (D) of Kansas, and William J. Bulow (D) of North Dakota, besides members of the House bonus steering committee, and officials of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Of those present only two members, both representatives, opposed shelving bonus efforts at this time. The Patman-Thomas statement emphasized that the fight for the Patman bill would be started all over again next year.

Farm Credit Act Signed, To Aid Buying of Homes

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt June 3 signed the Farm Credit Act of 1935 and administration officials immediately hailed it as offering an opportunity for many tenants to buy their own farms.

After approval of the new law, extending and modifying loan provisions of the Farm Credit Administration, Gov. William I. Myers announced reductions in loan interest rates.

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Women Seek to Save NRA Benefits

General Federation plans community conferences of all interested parties as triennial convention opens at Detroit with long program of proposals awaiting action by representatives of organization's 2,000,000 members.

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, June 5—Community conferences of consumers, manufacturers, retailers, and labor to retain the benefits of the NRA will be called as the result of a plan being drafted by representatives of the 2,000,000 members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs whose triennial convention opened here last evening.

The conferences will be asked to seek methods of maintaining wages, eliminating price-cutting and cut-throat competition, and upholding fair business practices. The project, which is certain of adoption, comes from the division of industry of which Mrs. Clarence Fraim of Wilmington, Del., is chairman.

Sounded Warning

Unemployment insurance obviously is omitted from the list of aims, Mrs. Fraim explaining that "this is not the panacea for social ills which it has been held by many to be, but only a cushion." She spoke of "the intangible costs of social security as well as its social benefits as paid in regimentation, order and discipline," and sounded a warning against "emphasizing the things of the body, such as food, clothing and shelter, at the expense of the things of the spirit, religious freedom, liberty, the right to petition, and free speech.

A resolution along this line to safeguard the rights of free citizenship under a democracy and condemning "Communism, Fascism and other political systems which tend to curtain free expression of thought," is regarded as certain to be adopted by the charman of resolutions, Mrs. William Dick Sporborg of Port Chester, N. Y.

World Court Stand

Mrs. Sporborg believes that the organization will reaffirm its stand in favor of the World Court, and will declare for federal legislation for the dissemination of scientifically regulated birth control information, universal finger-printing, national representation for the District of Columbia, and city and state action to take advantage of federal aid from the government for health and child welfare.

There is also a resolution opposing lynching and calling upon the State Federations "to apply such educational activities as will uphold laws prohibiting this inquitious practice." This resolution was proposed by the State Federations of Louisiana and Virginia and with the support of the other Southern delegations is regarded as certain to pass.

Although the organization has been studying the proposed equal rights amendment to put women and men on the same footing under the law no resolution has been introduced, the committee holding that there is not yet a clear understanding of the effect of wiping out the laws against night work and for a minimum wage which have been passed to protect women in industry.

Controversial Issues

In view of the probable commitment of the organization to two such controversial issues as the World Court and birth control, the special significance is attached to the recommendation from the policy committee that hereafter minorities be given the right to work against the action of the majority. Mrs. Sporborg is bringing forward the recommendation with the unanimous approval of the executive board, calling for the recording of minority votes and the right of such minorities to publicly work for their own views provided they make it clear that the majority has ruled otherwise.

Another innovation is being introduced by the policy committee to make any resolution pass out of existence after six years. In going over the old records Mrs. Sporborg has discovered a number of forgotten "causes" to which the women are still pledged to work, including the creation of a Federal Bureau to protect dumb animals and improvement of newspaper comic supplements. In 1914 when the Turkey Trot was in and the rhumba unknown the women went on record for "simple and dignified forms of dancing and discouragement of the present extremes."

Simple Design

That same year, when women were wearing hobble skirts and the very short dress had not been dreamed of, they declared for "simple, becoming and modest designs." And in 1923 before the days of restricted planting, they thought that the best means of stabilizing sugar prices was to "reduce the consumption by households."

The Federation is meeting the criticism that national conventions do not always express the views of all their constituents by giving an opportunity for all clubs which are not represented here to send in by mail their stand on this year's resolutions. The resolutions went three months ago to all clubs in the Federation and votes have come from 38 states. The World Court had 37 favorable votes and 15 in opposition.

It is significant that all of the negative votes came from rural communities with the exception of San Antonio, and East Liverpool, Ohio.

Birth control evoked the largest number of votes, 43 in favor, 10 more favoring but reporting the resolution of another organization instead of the one sent to them, five opposed, two with no action, and one recording a tie.

Delegates Met

Arriving delegates are being buttonholed by the supporters of the two candidates for president, Mrs. Eugene B. Lawson, of Tulsa, Okla., the present first vice-president, and Dr. Josephine L. Peirce of Lima, Ohio. The two candidates have toured state federations traveling together, but now that the election is approaching lines are being drawn sharply between the two camps.

There were rumors around the convention hall today that pressure was being brought to bear upon Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbar, of Portland, Ore., the unopposed candidate for first vice-president, and a public health worker, to enter the contest for the presidency.

It is likely that the federation will work during the coming three years for uniform traffic signals and for uniform tests and licensing laws for drivers of automobiles. This move is sponsored by Mrs. Albert E. Jones, of Lisbon, N. D., chairman of the division on community service.

Candidate for Office

Mrs. Jones is a candidate for the office of second vice-president, opposed by Mrs. Walter S. Comly, of Port Chester, N. Y., and Mrs. Walter W. Seymour, of Chicago.

Mrs. Jones presented her recommendation in a conference of the public welfare department, presided over by Miss Julia K. Jaffray, of New York City, one of nine simultaneous department meetings.

In the meeting of the international relations department, presided over by Mrs. Laura Waples McMullen, of New York City, it was announced that Mrs. Scott Campbell, of Colorado and Mrs. Georgina Marriott, of Utah, have won silver cups for obtaining the largest number of subscriptions to Today's World published by Mrs. McMullen. In an essay contest on the danger of uncontrolled private manufacture of armament three women made entries between which Dr. E. Adelaide Hahn, of Hunter College, the judge, was unable to make a choice. Vermont has given $50 to make it possible to award cups to all three. They are Mrs. George Stevenson of Harvey, Ill., Mrs. Eleanore Daugherty, of Maple View, Minn., and Mrs. Alva Levins, of Crookston, Minn.

Won Certificate

The Canton, Ohio, club has won the certificate offered by the education chairman, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Pidgeon of East Boston, for the best play on education problems and will be given a presentation performance during the convention. Illinois, Wisconsin came second and third with their entries.

The fine arts department has sent out 300 questions on art, ranging all the way from Greek sculptors to modern mural painters as the result of which 80,809 correct answers were received scattered through some hundreds of thousands of papers. North Dakota with 28,000 correct answers won the first prize of $50, it was announced by Mrs. Henry C. Taylor of Bloomfield, Iowa, fine arts chairman.

Mrs. Taylor read a letter from one of the North Dakota entrants who described how she lives near the junction of three counties and drives many miles to her club meeting and of the effort she had made to find publications which would provide her with her answers. Indiana has the second prize of $20 with 13,000 correct answers and Missouri honorable mention with 12,000 correct answers.

Art Festival

There were ten entrants in a contest for the best community art festival in which rural communities offered prizes for poetry, paintings and plays, borrowed pictures and sculpture. Fort Benton and Belt, Mont., will divide the first prize of $50. Wilmington, N. C., has won the second prize of $15 and Ottumwa, Iowa, the third prize of $10.

Local clubs have done splendid work in keeping youth in school and keeping the school for youth, Mrs. Lawson said in her report this morning in which she recorded 45,964 miles of travel in 26 states, three clubs in Hawaii and seven in Europe.

The study of social and economic problems is necessary if clubs are to fulfill their obligations, said Dr. Peirce, who has been in 23 states. She expressed approval of club discussions on controversial issues and urged that the federation concentrate on getting "the spoils system out of politics and making the Government service a profession that fine young men might be proud to enter."

Michigan's welcome was given last evening, including a pageant written by Mrs. Claire Kyler Hagey and directed by Mrs. Treesa Way Merrill. Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, of Brockton, Mass., national president, responded.

Seek Presidency of Federation of Women's Clubs
Dr. Josephine L. Peirce (Left) of Lima, Ohio, and Mrs. Eugene B. Lawson of Tulsa, Okla., Present First Vice-President

Dorrance Estate Wins Right to Appeal Tax

PHILADELPHIA, June 5 (AP)—A specially constituted federal court today granted executors of the estate of Dr. John T. Dorrance, Camden soup manufacturer, an appeal from its decision denying them a preliminary injunction restraining New Jersey from collecting inheritance taxes of $12,247,333.

The court granted Attorney William A. Schander, counsel for the estate, the right to appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

The court also granted an injunction, despite the opposition of Duane E. Minard, Deputy Attorney General of New Jersey, preventing any New Jersey action toward collecting the tax until determination of the executors' appeal, which will be argued in the fall.

DRAKE'S CAKES
We bake them as you do—the home-made way

Lowden Selected As Chief Speaker To Midwest G.O.P.

CHICAGO, June 5 (AP)—Former Gov. Frank O. Lowden, emerging from several years' virtual political retirement after a conference with former President Hoover, went to work today on his address to be delivered before the Republican "grass roots" convention at Springfield, Ill.

The announcement of Mr. Lowden's selection as the principal speaker at the Springfield rally of nine Midwestern states came on the heels of the former President's visit to Mr. Lowden's estate, Sinissippi Farm at Oregon, Ill.

Mr. Hoover in Chicago issued a statement saying, "Mr. Lowden and I discussed the effect on the future of America of the Administration proposals to change the United States to a European form of government."

Fascism Brushed Aside

The former President brushed aside questions of newspapermen about Fascism with the remark, "I won't go into that." He also said he had no plans for next year.

Earlier, Mr. Lowden said that he and the former President had discussed "the proposed changes in the form of the American Government that are emanating from Washington" and regarded them as a major issue of the 1936 presidential campaign.

The Hoover challenge was promptly answered in Washington by Speaker Joseph W. Byrns who said, "There is no proposed change in the form of government. Of course they (the Republicans) are trying to put up this political bogeyman for which they have been casting around since the election."

His Chief Rival

Mr. Lowden, who was Mr. Hoover's chief rival in the preconvention campaign in 1928, invited the former President to visit him and intimated in an interview that the "change of government" charges would be a major issue in the next presidential campaign.

Asked whether his keynote address would concern the NRA, the AAA and other New Deal agencies, Mr. Lowden said he had not had sufficient time to outline his speech. "Of course," he added, "I will talk on the Constitution."

Mr. Lowden has always been aligned with the farm group politically and withdrew his candidacy at the 1928 Republican convention in Kansas City because he said he was disappointed that the party platform failed to approve the farm equalization fee plan. Despite his withdrawal he received the second largest number of votes for the presidential nomination which named Mr. Hoover on the first ballot.

During the Hoover Administration, Mr. Lowden refrained from open criticism, but was known to hold the view privately that the Hoover farm policy was headed in the wrong direction.

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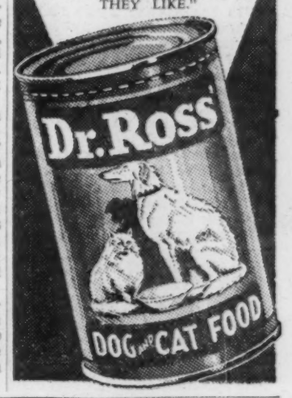

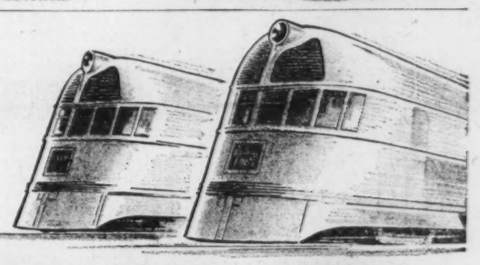

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Ar. No. La Crosse	12:25 pm	8:25 pm	Lv. St. Paul . . .	8:30 am	4:30 pm
Ar. St. Paul . . .	2:30 pm	10:29 pm	Lv. No. La Crosse	10:23 am	6:23 pm
Ar. Minneapolis	3:00 pm	10:59 pm	Ar. Chicago . . .	3:00 pm	10:59 pm

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Southbound	BLACK HAWK	EMPIRE BUILDER	NORTH COAST LIMITED	No. 52
Lv. Minneapolis	9:00 pm	10:05 pm	10:20 pm	7:45 am
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Gay and Comfortable for Sand, Shore and Surf

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Fabrics and Styles for Beach

New Materials and Colors Blossom on Every Shore

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THREE currents in the 1935 tide of fashion—formality, femininity, frivolity—have stirred up the surf on our beaches and swept in shore new fabrics, new colors, new styles, in which water sprites and devotees of the yellow sands are going to disport themselves. In other words, a new chic will characterize the costumes designed for these our most informal playgrounds—although not a fold nor a button will be permitted which could restrain the capers and antics of the athletes.

Certain classic styles persist in swim suits because for the serious water sportswoman they are the best possible models for aquatic exercise. They include rubber suits; suits fashioned of water fabrics interwoven with lastex, a yarn which ensures perpetual return to their original lines despite violent stretching at the moments of greatest prowess; and knitted suits both in the skirted types and in the unskirted, halter-top mode which is called "maillot." All these, however, are more varied in color schemes than before. For instance, a crinkle-textured rubber suit is reversible and supplies two different color combinations on each side. In knit and woven suits, tops and lower portions are usually contrasted, and halter necks give opportunity for tricky touches and the use of marine motifs, such as ropes, anchors, and stars. Some knit suits are fashioned with in-woven belts which ascend halfway up the chest in a point, from which uplift tucks radiate, giving a well-molded contour like that of a frock. These are particularly becoming to the heavier figure and are shown up to size 42.

Dressmaker swim suits make their appeal to less serious artists. Of course every one swims in these good days and the splasher-about in shallow water, once so characteristic of our beaches, has no longer to be much considered. So even the suit that sponsors "prettiness" is styled at the same time for the crawl. Pleated shorts buttoning onto a halter top compose a popular model. It is made in gay cottons and linens lined with wool, in slik, even in velvet, and is particularly chic this summer in gray satin. But, newest of all, it is fashioned of printed challis. Although dressmaker models may flatter the face with becoming necklines, wear pockets and other doodads, they would immediately be ostracised if they hampered the free thrust of the body through the water. And, of course, the fabrics and colors are proof against injury by either brine or soapsuds.

Beach and Boat Ensembles

The beach and the boat as well as the ocean have their life, and for this life made up of games, of lazy recumbency punctuated by swift movement, and even of diligent occupations such as knitting and reading,—for this life, very attractive ensembles are offered. It is, indeed, to this category that the season makes its most novel contributions.

Shorts worn with contrasted shirts and supplemented by gay little jackets, very much like those that go shopping or motoring, make the favorite play suits, particularly adapted to the beach and guaranteed to convert all temperaments and ages to ball-playing, racing and hoople-rolling. Slacks and pajamas are more practical for sailing out to sea; and this year are often astonishingly dainty in color. Pink is a seaside favorite as it is a favorite everywhere just now, and pale blue, emerald-green, brown, red and white are all seen. Navy is, of course, a classic, but is invariably set off by a striking contrast. Slacks and pajamas have their shirts and their coats, these often of finger-tip length and boxy. At other times they wear natty little boleros usually of white linen, acetate or silk duck.

Among the loveliest and newest beach ensembles are those made of printed challis in pastel color combinations—pink with a red-brown motif; pale blue with a dark blue figure; canary-yellow with a white or maroon design. They consist of pajamas of three-quarter length or a skirt, as the case may be, with a mannish or a halter-top shirt, and a box coat with short sleeves or none. This type of costume when offered in women's sizes often employs solid-toned silk—or rayon-jersey, and the dressmaker aspect may be enhanced by dashes of embroidery. Bonwit Teller has them.

Skirt Surprises

Skirts, either wrap-arounds or those that button straight down the front, are a favorite beach item, particularly to wear over a swim suit. They are made of all sorts of novelty materials, the gayer the better, plaids being favorites. Sail cloth looks particularly smart and comes in gorgeous colors. Buttons often add a humorous touch to these skirts by an odd shape, an incredible size, an unexpected material, or a nonchalant method of attachment. Strips of the patterned material in the ensemble are, for instance, passed from the wrong side of the skirt through the holes, where they are carelessly looped. One-piece dresses are also used for over-garments and may be of any rugged or picturesque material. These two classifications—rugged and picturesque—include most of them. India prints are excellent and Miss Gwenyth Waugh has designed a number of models in old American chintzes, some of which are tailored and some so voluminous as to resemble negligées. They can be seen at Altman's, with matching hats and bags.

Long coats, usually in pastel colors, are also correct. The most formal wrap that has been designed is by Marynowitzy and is a bias-cut cape with an added shoulder cape in stripes of navy, red and turquoise. When closed, it looks formal enough for a promenade on the avenue.

Then there are importations influenced by the foreign costumes which are so actively motivating dress design at the present time. Alix, for example, makes a wrap of looped Greek drapery; and Schiaparelli gives you bloused Arab trousers.

Accessories

Hats show a greater formality than previous seasons have evoked. Often they are tailored in one of the ensemble materials. An attractive model is made of stitched linen with a moderately large brim and a crown formed of a bandanna whose ends pass through the material at the junction of crown and brim and tie into a bandeau at the back of the head. Bonwit Teller is featuring these and also an attractive hair ring to restrain the locks. It is an open wire hoop wound with heavy strands of vari-colored cellophane. This house shows, too, a very practical sandal for women who prefer to keep their toes in seclusion and who like support for the back of the foot. They are made of pieces of colored tape stitched together contiguously and they tie around the ankle like ghillies. Another novelty is a sandal with cork sole and heel, a high vamp and an attached sock of lastex. The foot is slipped into sock and sandal at once, and the sock prevents the shoe from filling with sand. Yet a third model is copied from a Guatemalan peasant shoe, and has a very low two-color kid vamp and a red heel that flares at the base.

An attractive beach bag is a perfect circle of white or colored duck. It closes with a zipper all the way around and is, of course, rubber-lined. Another bizarre model is a postman's bag of canvas. Prince Matcihabelli designed a bag of waterproof tweed that opens like a telescope.

Bathing caps have at last achieved two attributes both of which hitherto they have conspicuously lacked. One is imperviousness to water and the second is becoming shapes and trimmings. A wide band of stockinette fabric which, in certain caps, lines the lower back and the earline, acts as an absorbent for whatever moisture seeps in under the tight rubber edge. These caps show a variety of forehead lines and are enhanced by appliqued motifs.

The writer was told that mothers are fond of matching up their children's bathing suits with their own. Although it is not possible to do this literally, the color schemes may correspond and, to some extent, the designs for halter necks, slacks, and enchanting little jackets have invaded the tots' department.

Upper Left Center: Forbath & Rejane.
Lower: M. William Ritter.

Upper Row, Left—One Girl Wears White Silk Shantung Pajamas With Jacket of Navy Polka-Dotted Silk Crêpe. From Elizabeth Arden. Her Friend Has Trousers With Halter Top of Emerald-Green Crêpy Silk Shantung With High Neck and Standing Collar. By Bergdorf Goodman. Center, Left—Navy Linen One-Piece, Three-Quarter Length Pajamas, Red Sash and Kerchief. Bonwit Teller. Center, Right—Swim Suit of Red and Blue Plaid Silk Taffeta. Also Elizabeth Arden. Right—White Linen Pajamas and Jacket, With Emerald-Green Shirt. Bonwit Teller. Lower—Girl on Left Wears One-Piece Knitted Slacks With Woven-in Roman-Striped Waist Band and Halter Collar. White Cap With Colored Coxcomb. Her Companion Wears Navy Flannel Slacks With Embroidered Anchor and Woven Stripes of Navy, Red and White. Bag to Match. Both at B. Altman & Co.

Fairy Concoctions of Kitchen

Soufflés—Are They Made of Sunshine and Laughter?

Foods for Special Needs—6

By Hannah Dutaud

Supervisor of Steward's Department and Teacher in Nurses' Training Course, The Christian Science Benevolent Association Sanatorium, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OF all things fashioned by the hand of the cook, soufflés seem to me to be the loveliest. Nothing in the culinary art excels these fairy-like dishes, either in beauty or texture. They appear to be made of sunshine and laughter; and bring a refining touch to one's table. Surely, the muse of the poets must have sung their praises.

There are hotels which are famous for their soufflés; and the secrets of these, the chefs guard with vigilance. Now, there are no secrets to soufflés; the making of them is within the reach of all. Even the novice can quickly fathom their depths; and discover all there is to know about these delicacies. They should be frequently served because easy to prepare, economical, and very nourishing. Their pleasing appearance and delicate texture make them acceptable dishes for luncheon or dinner.

Supplying the table with rightly chosen foods does keep one on the alert; and how to utilize left-overs that collect in the larder from day to day is to many an enigma. Like timbales, soufflés are an excellent base for small left-overs; such as meat, fish, vegetables, and fruits. A combination of ham, beef, and chicken, rightly blended into a soufflé will caress any appetite. A daily survey of the contents of the refrigerator should determine whether it is to be a soufflé of meat for luncheon, or one of fruit for the evening dessert. A zealous search of one's larder may yield treasures that can be transformed into many delectable dishes.

Soufflés are by no means a modern invention; long before soda, cream of tartar, and baking powder, were in use—eggs were widely used as a means of leavening foods. If today we are accused of being extravagant, let us remember that in olden times it was not unusual to make an ordinary soufflé with as many as 18 eggs; whereas today we use but four or five. We have learned that a little cream sauce and a few bread crumbs will supplant many eggs.

Assemble Ingredients First

In preparing foods such as soufflés, where the introduction of air plays an important part, it is advisable to have all ingredients assembled before starting to mix them. It is imperative that whites of eggs be beaten last; then carefully folded into soufflé mixture; placed in baking dish and transferred immediately into a low temperature oven. Soufflés require a moderate amount of heat for baking; too intense heat causes soufflés to rise quickly and fall the instant they are removed from oven.

After carefully following recipes for a few times it should not be necessary to rely upon them. Left-overs to be utilized should determine the amount of ingredients to be blended together. For soufflés of meat, vegetable, or cheese, the proportions are 2 cups cream sauce, 1 cup solids, ½ cup bread crumbs, 4 eggs. This method may be varied in countless ways. The bread crumbs should be fresh and crumbled very fine, and freed from all particles of crust. The meat, vegetables, or fruit, must be cut very fine, preferably on a board with a knife. For meat soufflé, cream sauce should be seasoned with a little grated onion, finely cut parsley, and a little green pepper. Cream sauce made with half milk and half beef or chicken broth intensifies the flavor of meat.

Dessert soufflés of fruit are often made with only the whites of eggs beaten very light; then sweetened and flavored; last add fruit carefully to whites. When baked it has the appearance of a soft creamy meringue.

One of the oldest methods of making soufflés is to use 5 whites and 2 yolks of eggs. Beat the whites and yolks separately; add powdered sugar, crushed fruit, then fold whites into mixture and bake 20 minutes This is a very simple method which can be prepared and baked while the main course of the meal is being served.

The following recipes serve to illustrate important points in soufflé making.

Individual soufflés for tray service may be made of 1 egg and baked in small pyrex dishes. Proportions:

½ cup cream sauce
1 egg (beaten separately)
¼ cup solids (meat, vegetables, or fruit)
Seasoning
No bread crumbs in this small amount
Bake about 15 minutes in moderate oven

Fruit Soufflés

¼ cup crushed pineapple, strawberry, or raspberry (fruit freshly crushed)
5 tablespoons powdered sugar
2 egg yolks
Speck salt
½ teaspoon vanilla
5 egg whites

Beat yolks until lemon color; add sugar, salt, vanilla and fruit; then fold in whites (beaten stiff); place in buttered baking dish; set in container of hot water and bake in moderate oven 20 minutes. Serve hot.

A delicious chocolate soufflé may be made according to this rule by adding 3 tablespoons grated chocolate to yolks in place of fruit.

Prune Soufflé

1 cup prune pulp (fruit should be thoroughly drained, then chopped very fine or put through strainer)
whites of 5 eggs
½ cup powdered sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla

Beat whites of eggs very stiff; add sugar, salt, vanilla; then fold in prune pulp. Pour into buttered baking dish and place in container of hot water. Bake for exactly 20 minutes in moderate oven. Serve cold.

Lemon Soufflé

yolks 4 eggs
grated rind and juice 1 lemon
1 cup sugar
whites 4 eggs } beaten together
pinch salt }

Beat yolks until thick and lemon color; add sugar gradually and continue beating; then add lemon rind and juice. Fold in egg whites beaten until dry; turn into buttered baking dish, set in pan hot water and bake 40 minutes to 1 hour. Serve hot.

If desired, ½ cup chopped nuts may be added.

Chocolate Soufflé

2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
¾ cup milk
2 squares chocolate
⅓ cup sugar
speck salt
3 eggs
1 teaspoon vanilla

Make sauce of butter, flour and milk. Melt chocolate and slowly stir sauce into chocolate. Add sugar, salt and beaten yolks. Fold in egg whites beaten stiff; add vanilla. Turn into buttered baking dish and bake in moderate oven for about 45 minutes or until firm. Serve immediately.

Bread crumbs are not used in this soufflé because the chocolate is a thickening agent and crumbs would be superfluous.

All of these dessert soufflés should be served with cream or custard sauce (rule for which was given in article 2 of this series).

Corn Meal Soufflé (or Spoon Corn Bread)

½ cup corn meal
½ cup water
1½ cups milk
2 tablespoons butter
1 teaspoon salt
3 eggs (whites and yolks beaten separately)

Boil first the corn meal, water, and milk for 5 minutes, stirring constantly; add butter and salt, cook in double boiler ½ hour; cool, then add beaten yolks; fold in beaten egg whites last; turn into buttered baking dish and bake slowly 45 minutes.

Cheese Soufflé

1 tablespoon butter
1 tablespoon flour
1 cup milk
½ cup soft bread crumbs
½ teaspoon salt
¾ cup grated cheese (or soft cheese cut fine)
3 eggs

Make cream sauce of butter, flour, and milk; add bread crumbs, remove from fire, add well-beaten egg yolks, then cheese, and fold in stiffly-beaten whites last. Pour into buttered baking dish and bake 30 minutes in moderate oven.

Meat Soufflé

3 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons flour
2 cups milk (or chicken stock or part of each)
½ cup fine fresh bread crumbs
1 cup finely chopped meat or chicken or combination of meats
1 teaspoon salt
speck pepper
½ teaspoon parsley
grating of onion
4 eggs

Make sauce of butter, flour, and milk; add bread crumbs, and meat cut very fine; then yolks of eggs well beaten; seasonings; and lastly fold in whites beaten until dry.

This soufflé is delicious made with sweetbreads.

Fish Soufflé

3 tablespoons melted butter
3 tablespoons flour
2 cups milk (or half cream and half milk)
1 teaspoon salt
Speck pepper
2 eggs (beaten slightly)
1 teaspoon lemon juice
3 cups raw halibut (ground very fine)

Add seasoning and butter to fish; then mix flour with small amount of milk and add with rest of milk to fish; last add lemon juice and beaten eggs. Turn into buttered baking dish and set in container of hot water; cover top with heavy wax paper. Bake slowly 1 hour. Serve with fish sauce.

Fish Sauce

3 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons flour
2 cups milk
1 teaspoon salt
Speck pepper
½ cup fresh shrimp or lobster meat (cut very fine)

Make sauce by melting butter, then adding flour, then milk, and stirring until it reaches boiling point. Add seasoning and lastly the fish; then a few drops of lemon juice before serving.

* * *

Recipes are given as accurately as it is possible to give them; however, proper seasoning is obtained by tasting. A good cook is always a good taster.

Soufflés should be given wider recognition on the family menu—often they stimulate a desire for food when heavier cooking would not be acceptable. As we become better acquainted with the daintiness and nourishing properties of these table delicacies we shall serve them more frequently. In preparing meals for a family, and certainly when in charge of foods for one under special care, it is well to guard against the temptation to follow the line of least resistance and thus become monotones in cookery. We should not hesitate to try our wings and venture forth into new fields of discovery. It is better to err on the side of imagination and variety, than to be lacking in breadth and color. An excellent way to overcome fear of cooking and become its master, is to thoroughly memorize recipes. Next, have all ingredients in readiness, including baking pans, and for final check-up repeat the whole formula. Constantly referring to cook books is confusing. This is fully as important as it is that a musician release himself from his score in order to play his instrument with greater freedom. Thus, the cook, having mastered her notes, takes hold of the work with grace and assurance.

[This series of eight articles is running on Wednesdays.]

One-Dish Meals—Convenient for Picnics

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOW that summer is with us, why not plan to have at least one meal each week in the open? The joy of lunching under a tree or of dining with a sunset cannot be overestimated. If you have a garden, the matter is simple, or if you have a car a lovely spot is easily reached. If you have neither, a bus or a street car will carry you and your basket to a park or beach. One family walks and enjoys it. In order to simplify the work in connection with these outings and yet have nourishing, hot meals, the writer has worked out a number of one-dish meals. These may be prepared in a Dutch oven, or any heavy covered vessel which retains heat, taken directly from the stove and carried piping hot to the rendezvous. If the distance to the picnic place is great the dinner may still be kept hot by wrapping the Dutch oven in a heavy covering of newspapers. Plates or bowls may also be kept warm by heating and wrapping before packing. Attractive paper tablecloths and napkins may be had for a small outlay, or a bright, peasant linen luncheon set may be set aside and always kept in readiness for these happy occasions.

The following inexpensive recipes are our favorites. With the addition of buttered rolls, a bowl of salad, or a basket of fruit, possibly a sweet, one has a satisfying repast. These recipes may also be successfully used for late suppers as they may be prepared earlier in the day and easily reheated.

These recipes serve four.

Clam Chowder

Dice
1 large potato and boil in sufficient salted water to have one cup of water remaining when portions are tender (not soft). Keep hot.
Fry
6 slices bacon. Remove from fat. Keep hot. Mince
1 large onion. Fry in bacon fat until light brown. Cover with tablespoonful of flour. Blend well. Add
1 large can evaporated milk. Stir until thick. Add
1 quart fresh milk and
1 large can minced clams. Combine all ingredients together. Break or cut bacon before adding.
Season with
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
⅛ teaspoon marjoram
¼ teaspoon thyme
6 peppercorns
4 bay leaves
Reheat mixture slowly. Do not boil.

Spaghetti With Meat Balls

Mix together
1 egg, beaten
1 pound round steak, ground
¼ cup evaporated milk
1 small onion, minced
1 teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper. Shape into balls lightly with fingers. Brown in drippings. Remove balls. Make gravy. Add
1 can tomato soup and simmer balls in mixture.
Boil in salted water until tender, then drain and wash
1 package spaghetti
Combine with meat balls and gravy.

Tuna With Noodles

Boil in salted water, drain, and wash
1 package wide noodles. Add
1 pint favorite white sauce (thin)
1 medium size can tuna
1 small can button mushrooms
1 small can pimientos, cut fine.

Veal With Vegetables

Cover with flour, salt, pepper,
4 veal cutlets. Brown on both sides in fat. Simmer for 1 hour in
1 quart brown sauce.
Boil in salted water and drain
12 small new potatoes
8 small carrots
1 pound new peas. Add vegetables to cutlets and gravy. Add
1 tablespoon chopped parsley.

Brown Sauce (for above)

Brown
3 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons flour
Add
1 quart stock, or water with
4 bouillon cubes.

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Setting the Hills On Fire

"THE chance may never come again," I said, "of seeing the beacons lit. Perhaps the next generation won't bother with beacons."

"Where shall we go to see them?" asked Elizabeth.

As she said it, I thought no one had ever asked me a more exciting question. Just think of it! Where to go, in England, to see beacons lit: to which high hill, with which wide view over darkling shires? There were so many possibilities, each, as it came to mind, more exciting than the last.

This was the moment to have Seven League Boots—or still better, an aeroplane. To be able to scamper, as one's thoughts did, from vantage point to vantage point, on and on—

And we hadn't even a car; not even one to borrow.

So we lent instead. It was only enthusiasm we had to lend, but in turn it brought us the loan of two seats in someone else's car. But still the tormenting question remained—where?

* * *

THE WEALD WOULD surely be an inspiring spectacle, with the fires along the North and South Downs on either side of its thirty-mile width. There we could see such a sight as was seen the night the Armada came up Channel; such a chain of red jewels in the night sky along those two hill ranges as told the news that Bonnie Prince Charlie was marching south at the head of his wild Highlanders. Or should we drive to Wolstanbury and look northward to Leith Hill and Holmbury? Should we go to Box Hill and look south? Or split the difference, climb Crowborough Beacon and see the fires of North and South Downs from the midst?

In the end, we chose one of southern England's highest hills, Inkpen. It is part of a great chalk ridge, bordering the vale of the Kennet, and I'd been told that thirteen counties were visible (weather conditions permitting) from its green, bare summit.

* * *

SO ABOUT THE time when the Royal Jubilee procession was leaving Buckingham Palace, and London was lining the royal route with happy hundreds of thousands, we were running northwestward away from the wildly beating heart of things; the last suburbs were thinning out behind us.

Down in the Vale of Aylesbury we followed the Chiltern Hills like a coastline on our left, through a score of villages each with its own separate, glad Jubilee. At one they were planting a Jubilee tree, a solemn little crowd of them. Then they noticed us, and the ridiculous little flags on our radiator, and how we smiled to see their ceremony; and they suddenly saw themselves as part of a nation on holiday and waved their hands. At another place we saw round a corner an incredibly decorated bicycle, its wheels concealed in puce, crinkly paper. Farther on there was a children's pony show in a huge meadow and, after we had crossed the Thames at Wallingford, we had to thread our way through the gathering muster of a country carnival. There was a motorcycle, disguised as a monoplane; and an ancient dog-cart, driven by a farmer in a terrific top hat and supporting on his arm a lady in a crinoline.

* * *

ON WE WENT—all that morning and afternoon, through blazing royal weather and under leaves which looked as though they had been specially ordered for today and only just unpacked. For a fortnight, I had been watching London conceal its customary gray in the richness of official decoration. But it was in the back streets, where the sixpenny flags clustered thick; and most of all here—with London forgotten and far behind us—in village after village, that you felt the community of the thing. And, because we do not easily do it and never very often, it was the more stirring—all those strings of little flags among the creeper on the cottages. Sometimes they were not even flags, just strips of the cheapest material or even colored paper.

At last, south of Hungerford, we saw our goal. A line of hill it was, seeming almost as steep as a breaker rushing a beach; and, like two little scratches in the sky just above the top of it, the posts of Combe Gibbet and the beacon, the latter newly erected the day before.

* * *

WE HAD TO climb to above the thousand feet mark. Then we turned the car onto one of those grass tracks, which you find on all the chalk ranges of Britain and which are about the oldest records of man that we possess.

We now saw the poles at close quarters. The gibbet, the second successor to the original grim timber of two hundred years ago, leaned wearily as though tired of high winds. But the beacon stood up straight and brave, with a great iron basket on the top of it. It looked like the trunk of a fir tree and a second, similar trunk, with wooden rungs nailed to it, leaned against the first and served as a ladder for filling the basket and lighting and tending the fire.

The sight of a lad slowly climbing this rough ladder with a sack on his back, reminded us that the whole of this business of building, guarding and firing two thousand beacons, from the Scillys to the Shetland Isles, the better part of a thousand miles, was in the quiet and capable hands of the Boy Scouts.

* * *

HERE WERE TWO young khaki figures, getting on silently with the job of filling the basket with tow soaked in inflammable stuff and sections of old motor tires, while half-a-dozen folk like ourselves watched, and the sun went down over Wiltshire in the west, and the afternoon seemed to linger reluctantly over Hampshire to the south.

The Scouts knew just which were the nearest and farthest beacons visible to the north. The night before, they had tested with lamp signals the mutual visibility of their own with the next beacon in the chain—Cold Ash, about eleven miles away across the Kennet. Presently the Scout Master arrived and a compass-card was pinned to a stump and a list of all the Berkshire beacons was spread out for all to see.

The landowner concerned had allowed his fence to be broken down for the occasion, somebody had given the fir trees for the poles, and the local blacksmith had made the cresset, or fire basket, exactly after the Elizabethan model. It was too remote a spot for the dragging of large quantities of timber to make the bonfire type of beacon.

As it grew dark, more and more people and cars arrived till at ten o'clock, when the rocket sizzled up into the night, there must have been six or seven hundred standing there. In a moment the beacon was alight and round it, high in the air on this lonely ridge in the middle of the South Country, we sang "God Save the King" as I suppose two thousand other parties of all sizes were doing—in Hyde Park, on Snowdon, on Ben Nevis, on the mountains of Ulster.

The sparks blew south, down wind, continually like golden rain: and one by one, far to the north and far to the south, we saw the other beacon fires coming out, faint as distant stars.

A. I.

My Dog's Tail

WHAT put the wiggle in a little dog's tail
I'd like to know!
That gay little wiggle, that glad little waggle—
How did it grow?

It starts in his mind and runs out behind
To the tip of his tail, and then
That glad little waggle, that gay little wiggle
Begins all over again!

The day may be sunny or dark with rain,
The wiggle is there just the same;
It needs just a whistle to set it a-wiggle
Or the sound of his favorite name.

No doubt I shall never, in any way ever,
Find out how that wiggle got there,
But I'm very sure, while tails shall endure,
That tail will wig-wag in the air!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

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A GREY DAY, TANGIER, *by Sir John Lavery*

SIR JOHN LAVERY, an Irishman by birth, has long been one of the best known of the British painters; one who has tried his hand, ably, at a variety of subjects. He can paint a good portrait as well as a fine landscape; and for a time he did a number of canvases, dealing with the colorful people who haunt the racetracks, particularly the jockeys and the men who handle the horses. These pictures were vivid, strong in color and matter-of-fact in presentation: well drawn with good characterization. One would say that Sir John could paint anything that interested him in a capable fashion. One would not, however, expect him to be interested in anything so intangible as a mood, judging from the majority of his pictures which are familiar to the writer.

The subject here presented, from the collections of the Art Institute of Chicago, is decidedly a mood. It is the sort of thing that the whimsical and hyper-sensitive Whistler busied himself with at a time when the public could not understand the value of imaginative painting, which left something for the spectator to complete from his own experience and intuition. The general tonality is a grayish green, with transparent aquamarine water rolling sluggishly and softly to the shore. A few leaden clouds float in the gray sky and everything seems to move dreamily and slowly. The steamer in the distance, exquisitely indicated by a few deft brush strokes, and the few wanderers on the beach with their tiny donkey, seem to belong to the scene as much as the breakwater, a dark accent at the left. The whole movement of the ocean is summed up in the long, delicate line of water, approaching the shore and beginning to break at the left in just the strategic point.

Some might call this a melancholy picture, but they do not know the beauty of gray days: the pearly mistiness which unifies things and softens harsh outlines. Such a day and such a canvas can slow down the too rapid tempo of our hurried activities and induce quietness and peace. There can be little doubt that this was the feeling of Lavery when he undertook this canvas. I suppose, as well as any painter of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, he has earned the right to be called a virtuoso in paint. His brush is quick, accurate and clever; but here the virtuosity is forgotten, here it would be obtrusive.

Painters are called upon continually to impress and astound the public, and too many of them are concerned exclusively with doing just that; but in all the history of art the greatest works seem to have been done to satisfy some urge within the painter himself. It might be too much to claim that this picture is a great work of art, but it can easily be seen that its purpose was simple and sincere. One can feel that the painter himself got a great deal of satisfaction from doing it.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

They Call It Inca Lake

THE lake's official name is Laguna del Portillo. It is generally called Lago del Inca. Why—no one knows. In the Chilean cordillera, close to the colossal portal opening into Argentina, the placid little sheet of blue-green water lies three thousand meters up.

Placid is not the right word. The lake is too still, too mysterious, to be placid. It does not ripple, nor even dimple. Now and again there is a heave here and there in the water as if the giant peaks, upon whose feet it rests, were restless. It lies as if it had just fallen there. No streams can be seen entering it. Nothing but a white, winding streak, a baby glacier, beginning in the clouds. No stream comes out of the lake. It is said to be bottomless and, though this conjecture can hardly be true, it has never been disproved.

On a fine day in summer, the interest of the lake and its surroundings is extraordinary; for they give, very vividly, that impression which all the "high cordillera" does, more or less, that you have arrived on the scene immediately after its creation. The enormous pieces of rock covering one mountainous side are so clean and sharp that they make you think of a pyramid of road metal, which has been broken and is lying ready for some giant's highway. On the other side, the cliffs, hundreds of feet high, rising straight up from the water like walls, have no growth on them. They are reddish in color and gray, and the wall face looks so fresh that you can find yourself wondering where the part broken off can be.

At times, you see the actual working of natural forces. Halting with a Chilean friend once, on our way back to camp after a day's geologizing on the giant's pile of road metal, we heard a peculiarly sharp, not very loud, report, and a big piece of rock, about a yard square, on which my foot was resting, without further fuss split in two.

I had never seen anything like this before. My friend explained. "You have often heard those reports before, in the high hills," he said.

"Oh yes," I agreed.

"Well, now you have seen one."

"Yes," I said, "but what's the cause?"

"Expansion and contraction," he replied. "The tremendous extremes of heat and cold do it."

Suddenly my companion shook my shoulder. "Look! Look!" he cried. "The salmon!" I looked and, flashing against the red of the cliffs on the far side, I saw the curved silvery shapes of the fish leaping out of the water and falling back into it without a splash. Even at that distance, they seemed of great size.

I had listened to wonderful tales of these salmon and here, before my eyes, they were. How did they get here? Naturally enough, we discovered afterwards, for a paternal Government had put them into the lake years before. Being fish of discretion and taste, doubtless, they had grown to a size befitting their majestic surroundings.

Traditions of the lake, as virile and interesting as its surroundings, abound. I tried once, in all seriousness, to prove one true. It is said that, near the mouth of the little glacier, there exists an ancient mine of enormous wealth. I determined to investigate, but fading light caught me with still far to go and I turned back. Another opportunity never came; and the tradition remains, like the lake itself, a lure for further fascinating excursions.

ST. J. W.

LA GRAN ROCA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN MEDIO de la indecisión, incertidumbre y fluctuación del mundo, la humanidad está buscando algo que sea permanente y estable. Encontrando sus posesiones materiales, acumuladas durante años, y sus provisiones para el porvenir grandemente reducidas, los hombres están clamando por amparo, por un lugar de seguridad. Como Job de antaño están diciendo en su corazón (Job 23:3): "¡Oh quién me diera el saber donde poder hallarle!" Están buscando la Roca de la Eternidad.

Como si fuera anticipando una contestación a esta pregunta, que realmente es tan vieja como los siglos, Isaías proclama la buena nueva de la "peña grande en tierra de cansancio" (32:2). La oración reverencial del Salmista (61:2): "¡Llévame a la roca que es más alta que yo!" se completa en otra parte (18:31): "¿Quién es una Roca sino solo nuestro Dios?" Reconociendo que San Pedro tenía un entendimiento espiritual del Cristo, la Verdad, el Maestro dijo (Mateo 16:18): "Sobre esta Roca edificaré mi Iglesia."

Con una autoridad que nos da nueva confianza, Mary Baker Eddy escribe en la página 383 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS), que la Ciencia Cristiana "está fundada en la roca del Cristo"; y luego añade: "Los elementos de la tierra baten en vano contra el baluarte inmortal de esta Ciencia. Erguido y eterno continuará con los siglos, bajará por la posteridad de tiempos lejanos sin alterarse, y en todo campo de batalla se elevará más alto en la estimación de los pensadores y en el corazón de los cristianos."

¿Hay en alguna parte refugio y seguridad de los elementos de la tierra? pregunta el que está confuso con temor, o preocupado con pensamientos del provenir, tal vez considerándose a sí mismo como quebrantado de salud, o descorazonado con respecto a su habilidad para salir bien en cualquier empresa. A todos esos la Ciencia Cristiana dice con ternura tranquilizadora: Hay una "peña grande en tierra de cansancio" de esperanzas quebrantadas; hay un "refugio contra la tempestad" de incertidumbre desazonada; hay un medio de recobrar un fundamento seguro, una base espiritual y sólida, sobre la cual se puede uno plantar, cuando se vea confrontado por discordantes experiencias humanas. Esta roca es el Cristo, la idea espiritual de la filiación. Hoy en día hay muchos que por medio de la Ciencia Cristiana están encontrando esta roca, la Verdad, y están aprendiendo a comprender su sostén y su protección.

Allá en los llanos del oeste de los Estados Unidos, una familia de cuatro miembros estaban regresando de la primera conferencia sobre la Ciencia Cristiana a que jamás habían asistido. Habían pasado el tiempo cantando sus himnos predilectos, cuando de pronto uno de ellos observó una nube obscura de tormenta, que se acercaba rapidamente. Al mismo tiempo el que estaba conduciendo el automóvil notó una peña enorme al lado del camino. Apenas había tiempo, antes de que la tempestad llegase, para poner la familia al abrigo de esta protección, a salvo "en la sombra de una peña grande" (Isaías 32:2). Desde aquel abrigo observaron la furia del huracán bramar y pasar.

Mirando atrás hacia esta experiencia en tiempos posteriores, esas personas la han considerado siempre como una cosa muy significante. En aquel tiempo parecían luchar con nubes de enfermedad, tormentas de conmiseración propia y huracanes de resentimiento. Habían oído en la conferencia de la ley inalterable de la Verdad, de la ley divina de curación universal. Procurando un ejemplar del libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) por Mary Baker Eddy, empezaron a estudiarlo seriamente junto con la Biblia. Poco a poco y a medida que continuaron practicando estas enseñanzas, la mujer fué restablecida a salud y actividad, y el marido fué unido otra vez con un socio anterior de negocios y encontró nuevas oportunidades para adelantar. A su tiempo debido se hicieron ciertas reformas necesarias en la casa, y los campos se emplearon más ventajosamente. En efecto, el entendimiento espiritual les colocó en una roca en frente a lo que parecía presentarse como una perspectiva bien tempestuosa. En las palabras de San Pablo: "Aquella roca era Cristo" (I. Corintios 10:4). Esta misma roca grande fué la ley espiritual, en la cual Cristo Jesús basaba sus palabras y sus obras.

Bajo el título marginal "El Amor infunde belleza" Mary Baker Eddy escribe en su libro Ciencia y Salud (pág. 516): "La gran roca nos da sombra y protección." El camino del cristianismo no es solamente el camino de la Verdad revelada—directo y positivo, derecho y estrecho—sino que es también el camino del Amor divino, el camino de una vida hermosa y armoniosa. La protección que el Amor nos ofrece contra los elementos de la tierra no es solamente una fortaleza, sino que es como el abrigo de un hogar. Es comprensión cariñosa, consuelo y paz. La sombra del Amor no es nunca una nube amenazadora. El plan del Amor es "La belleza de la santidad", de la integridad, la justeza, aquí mismo y ahora.

En una amonestación bien sabia y cariñosa, dirigida a una iglesia filial en una ciudad en el oeste de los Estados Unidos, Mary Baker Eddy escribe (Miscellaneous Writings, pág. 152): "Fundado así en la roca del Cristo,—cuando el vendaval y la tempestad baten contra estos cimientos seguros, vosotros, refugiados en la torre segura de esperanza, fe y Amor, sois como volantones de Dios, y El os cobijará bajo sus alas, hasta que la tormenta haya pasado. En Su puerto de Alma no entran los elementos de la tierra para echar fuera a los ángeles, para imponer silencio a las intuiciones correctas, las cuales os llevan a casa con perfecta seguridad."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Great Rock

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE midst of world-wide indecision, uncertainty, and change, humanity is searching for that which is abiding and dependable. Finding their material accumulations of years and their provisions for the future greatly reduced, men are crying out for a shelter, a place of security. Like Job of old, they are saying in their hearts (Job 23:3), "Oh that I knew where I might find him!" They are searching for the Rock of Ages.

As though in answer to this age-old query, Isaiah heralds the glad news of "a great rock in a weary land" (32:2). The Psalmist reverently prays (61:2), "Lead me to the rock that is higher than I." He also asks (18:31), "Who is a rock save our God?" Recognizing Peter's spiritual understanding of the Christ, Truth, the Master said (Matthew 16:18), "Upon this rock I will build my church."

With reassuring authority Mary Baker Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 383) that Christian Science is "built upon the rock of Christ;" and she adds: "The elements of earth beat in vain against the immortal parapets of this Science. Erect and eternal, it will go on with the ages, go down the dim posterns of time unharmed, and on every battle-field rise higher in the estimation of thinkers and in the hearts of Christians."

Is there shelter and security from the elements of earth? inquires the one confused with fear, apprehensive for the future, perhaps regardful of himself as broken in health, or as lacking confidence in his ability to succeed in anything he undertakes. To all such, Christian Science is saying in tender reassurance, There is "a great rock in a weary land" of shattered hopes; there is "a refuge from the storm" of restless uncertainty; there is a means by which to regain a sure footing, a solid spiritual foundation on which to stand when faced with discordant human experiences. The Christ, the true idea of sonship, is that rock. Today through Christian Science many are finding this rock, Truth, and are realizing its support and protection.

Out on the western plains of the United States a family of four were driving home after their first attendance at a lecture on Christian Science. They had been passing the time singing favorite hymns, when suddenly one of them observed a dark storm cloud rapidly approaching. At the same time the driver noticed a huge rock by the side of the road. There was barely time before the storm broke to stow the family away under its shelter, safe in "the shadow of a great rock" (Isaiah 32:2). There they watched the storm rage, and pass.

Looking back on this experience, the man and woman have always regarded it as significant. At that time they seemed to be battling with clouds of illness, gusts of self-pity, and storms of resentment. They had heard at the lecture of the unalterable law of Truth, of God's law of universal healing. Obtaining a copy of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, they began to study it earnestly in conjunction with the Bible. Gradually the wife was restored to health and usefulness; and as they continued to practice its teachings, the husband was reunited to his former business partner, and found new opportunities for advancement. In due time their home was improved and the acreage more intelligently utilized. In fact, spiritual understanding established them upon a rock in the face of what seemed to be a stormy prospect. In the words of St. Paul, "That Rock was Christ" (I Corinthians 10:4). This same great rock was the spiritual law on which Christ Jesus based his words and works.

Under the marginal heading, "Love imparts beauty," Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 516), "The great rock gives shadow and shelter." The way of Christianity is not only the way of revealed Truth, direct and positive, straight and narrow, but it is the way of divine Love, the way of beautiful, harmonious living. The shelter that Love offers from the elements of earth is not alone a stronghold, it is the protection of a home. It is tender understanding, encouragement, peace. Love's shadow is never a threatening cloud. Love's plan is "the beauty of holiness," of wholeness, righteousness, rightness, here and now.

In a wise and tender admonition to a branch church in a western city, Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 152), "Thus founded upon the rock of Christ, when storm and tempest beat against this sure foundation, you, safely sheltered in the strong tower of hope, faith, and Love, are God's nestlings; and He will hide you in His feathers till the storm has passed. Into His haven of Soul there enters no element of earth to cast out angels, to silence the right intuition which guides you safely home."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Preferences

You choose the ocean's steady roar,
The cry of gulls, salt-scented air,
White sand pressed firm beneath your feet,
A sea breeze blowing through your hair.

While I turn ever toward the land,
Fragrance of hay and winding streams,
Orchard and wood and leafy lane:
These are the substance of my dreams.

LOUISE DARCY

Composition for a Color Print

(Celebes)

SEAS smooth
With the sheen of opal;
Hills lush
With a lyric green;
Violet tints
In the deep-ridged valleys;
Chartreuse lights
On the brilliant scene.
Small brown boats
On the slow-fringed breakers;
Tawny folk
On the bright white sand;
And over the curve
Of a palm-thatched village,
The rich gold sun
Of a tropic land.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

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Stocks Resume Advance After Uneven Period

By Forrest Price

Another day of advancing prices. Stocks hesitated at first. Then they moved forward all along the line.

Volume of trading was somewhat larger than yesterday.

Total sales today approximated 1,100,000 shares.

Public utilities seemed to be most in favor. American Telephone headed the list of these advancing equities by rising nearly 4 points to a new high for the year. Some of that company's subsidiaries showed good station gains for May.

Other utilities were helped by the less favorable outlook for the Fletcher-Rayburn bill at Washington. Some of them made new highs.

Those recording gains of 1 to 4 points or so included Consolidated Gas, American Water Works, Federal Light & Traction, Electric Power & Light, Detroit Edison, United Corp., West Penn Electric, Pacific Gas, Pacific Lighting, Peoples Gas and Public Service of New Jersey.

Scattered gains of around 2 points or more were established by General Baking, General Cable preferred, Gillette preferred, A. M. Byers preferred, Allied Chemical, American Safety Razor, Amerada, Sun Oil, National Biscuit, National Department Stores preferred, Pennick & Ford, J. C. Penney and Purity Bakeries.

Among the few to show declines were Electric Storage Battery, Commonwealth & Southern preferred, U. S. Smelting, National Supply preferred and International Business Machines.

Generaly speaking, bonds were in good demand at rising prices. Fractions to more than a point were added to second-grade rails and utility loans. There also was a demand for the industrial issues. Good fractional advances were made by U. S. Governments in the late trading.

Continental selling of cotton and some trade liquidation made for easier prices in that staple. Wheat values receded today on forecasts that the harvest will provide more wheat than needed for domestic use.

The law of supply and demand has not been repealed. With the removal of NRA restrictions it is likely now to be given free play. And business is expected to expand accordingly.

This does not mean, however, that everything will be smooth sailing. Many lessons have been learned during the last six years of depression, and notwithstanding the expected scramble for business among competing companies with probably accompanying harassments, the trend is bound to be forward and with better results than ever before.

In the first place pressure of hard times in the last few years has enforced economies all along the line, and these will come in handy in efforts to make profits. Then there has been a lot of weeding out of inefficient workers.

Light inventories prevail. Obsolete machinery and equipment must be replaced. In short, the stage is set for a good business upswing.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hldrs of Record
Acme Steel	12½c	Q	July 1	June 15
Homestake Mining	$2	M	June 25	June 20
Elec Cont & Mfg	25c		July 1	June 20
Marine Md Tr (NY)	15c		June 18	June 15
Regular				
Acme Steel	50c	Q	July 1	June 15
Amer Cyan Co A	10c		July 1	June 15
Do B	10c	Q	July 1	June 15
Am Express	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Anchor Cap Corp	15c		July 1	June 20
Do pf	$1.62½		July 1	June 20
Aug & Sav RR	$2.50	S	July 1	June 15
Bankers Trust	75c	Q	July 1	June 12
Barcelona Trc Lt and Power, Ltd	50c		June 29	June 19
Cen Han Bk & Tr	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 13
Champ Fibre pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
Chickasha Cot Oil	50c	Q	July 1	June 14
Colt's Pat Fire Arms Mfg Co	31¼c	Q	June 29	June 8
Elec Con & Mfg	25c	Q	July 1	June 20
Farmers Tr Co (Carlisle, Penna)	$3	S	May 29	May 28
Gen Pub Utilities pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 20
Homestake Mining	$1	M	June 25	June 20
Howes Bros Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 30	June 20
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	June 30	June 20
Interna Shoe	50c	Q	July 1	June 15
Inves Corp of R I 8% 1st pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 25
Kecaha Sug Co Ltd	20c	M	July 1	June 25
Kolo Sugar Co Ltd	50c	M	June 29	June 25
Kop G & Coke pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 12
Little Schy NR&C	$1.10	S	July 15	June 14
Ludlum Steel pf	$1.62½	Q	July 1	June 24
Mack Trucks	25c	Q	June 29	June 15
Marine Mid Trust Co (N Y)	37½c	Q	June 18	June 15
Metal & Th 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
Nat'l Tea	15c	Q	July 1	June 14
Pac Finance Corp of Calif (Del)	15c	Q	July 1	June 15
Do pf A	20c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Do pf C	16¼c	Q	Aug. 10	July 15
Do pf D	17½c	Q	Aug. 10	July 15
Penney (J.C.) Co	50c	Q	June 29	June 20
Do pf	$1.50	Q	June 29	June 20
Phoenix Ins	50c	Q	July 1	June 16
Pratt & Lambert	25c	Q	July 1	June 15
Ross Gear & Tool	30c	Q	July 1	June 20
Safe Deposit & Tr Co (Baltimore)	$5.00	Q	June 26	June 13
Safeway Stores	75c	Q	July 1	June 19
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 19
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 19
San Francisco Rem'l Loan Assn	75c	Q	June 30	June 15
Do	75c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 14
Springfield G & Elec pf A	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 15
Tri-Cont Corp pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
United Carbon	60c	Q	July 1	June 15

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	.83⅝	.84	.83	.83¾	—⅛
September	.84⅝	.84⅞	.84	.84⅝	—⅛
December	.87	.87¼	.86⅞	.87	⅜
	Corn				
July	.83⅝	.81	.79¾	.80¾	
September	.75	.75¾	.74⅝	.75⅝	+ ⅛
December	.63⅜	.64⅛	.63¼	.64⅛	+ 1⅛
	Oats				
July	.35	.35½	.34¾	.35½	+ ¼
September	.33¾	.34	.33½	.33⅞	— ¼
December	.35⅛	.35¼	.34⅞	.35¼	+ ¼
	Rye				
July	.46	.38¼	.46	.37¾	+ 1⅜
September	.47½	.49½	.47½	.49	+ 1⅜
December	.51	.52⅞	.51½	.52½	+ 1½
	Barley				
July	.45				
September	.46				
	Winnipeg Wheat				Net
	High	Low	Last	Chg	
July	.83¾	.83¼	.83⅝	+	⅜

Power Output Rises

The power output of the electric subsidiaries of the American Water Works & Electric Company for the month of April totaled 164,369,895 kilowatt hours, compared with [illegible] kilowatt hours for the corresponding month of 1934, an increase of 11 per cent.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last June 5	Last June 4
55	52	2†	Acme Steel	600	55	54¾	55	53
7¼	4	..	Adams Express	1400	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6
90	84¾	.5	Adams Exp pf	200	89	89	89	..
33½	28½	2	Adams Millis	400	30½	29½	29½	..
8¾	4½	..	Advance Rumely	300	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	..
8⅝	6¾	.80	Affiliated Prod	400	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
136½	104⅜	2	Air Reduction	400	134½	133	133½	132¼
20¼	15⅝	.80†	Alaska-Juneau	1600	17	16¾	16⅞	16¾
1⅞	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	500	1⅛	1	1	1
7	2⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	400	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
27½	21	.15b	Allegheny Steel	400	27½	26⅝	27½	26
152¾	125	6	Allied Chem	600	150	147	148½	147½
6¼	3½	..	Allied Stores	400	3⅝	3¾	3¾	3¾
20¾	12	..	Allis Chalmers	1900	20¼	18½	19¾	18⅝
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	400	17½	17½	17½	..
70½	55	..	Allied Stores pf	500	69	68¼	68¼	67¾
3⅝	2½	..	Amal Leather	400	3⅝	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞
70⅝	48½	2	Amerada	800	69½	67⅞	69½	66¾
57¾	42	2	Am Ag Ch Del	400	43½	42¼	42¼	43¾
27¾	13½	..	Am Ban Note	1100	25¼	24¼	24¾	24
64½	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	100	23½	22½	22½	..
17¼	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	6200	15¾	14½	14½	14½
120¾	57⅝	..	Am Crys Sug pf	600	111	109½	111	111½
29⅜	21	.80†	Am Brake S&F		26	25¾	26	25¼
125	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf		124	124	124	..
138	110	4†	Am Can	2200	136¾	134	136¾	136
20¼	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	900	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝
45⅜	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	500	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	36½
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	1100	24	23¼	23½	23½
3	⅞	..	Am Ancaustic T	900	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5½	2	..	Am & For Pow	1100	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4
5½	2	..	Am & For Pow	1100	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	4
23⅜	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	1900	20½	19	19⅛	19¼
8½	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	8¼	8	8¼	7½
5⅜	2¼	..	Am Hide & L	200	5½	5½	5½	5
26⅞	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	22½	22¾	22½	..
32½	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	600	31½	31⅜	31½	31¼
4⅞	3½	..	Am Ice	200	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
7½	4½	..	Am International	400	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜	6½
30¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	1600	13⅜	13½	13½	13½
56½	32	..	Am Loco pf	1000	45½	45	45½	44½
9¾	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	400	8¼	8	8¼	8¼
21⅜	13½	..	Am Metal	400	20	19½	19½	19¼
23¾	18½	.80	Am Mach&Fy	400	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝
4¼	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	2800	4¼	3⅞	4	..
23¾	23⅜	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	3500	23¾	22½	22½	23
27¼	10¼	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	3900	26⅜	26	26	26¼
16½	10½	..	Am Radiator	7400	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	13¾
151	134½	7	Am Radiator pf	10	151	151	151	150
24	15¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	1500	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	18¼
81	66	5	Am Safety Razor	1200	81	79	81	77
11½	8	1	Am Sum Tobacco	400	20½	19⅞	19⅞	20½
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	23⅞	23	23¼	23
47⅜	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	5400	43	41½	41½	43
117	103	7½†	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	113¾	113¼	113¼	..
138	125	6	Am Snuff pf	200	138	138	138	..
86	72½	5	Am Tobacco	800	84½	84½	84½	84½
89½	74¼	5	Am Tob B	1200	87½	86½	86¾	87
18¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	500	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14½
94½	88	2	Am Steel F pf	200	94¾	94½	94¾	94½
4¼	3⅓	2	Am Stores	200	38¼	38¼	38¼	38⅝
76½	55⅞	2	Am Sugar Ref	300	58	58	58	57⅜
127⅞	98⅝	9	Am Tel & Tel	8500	127⅞	124	127¼	124¼
19⅜	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	20	14	14	14	13¼
14⅞	7⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	6200	13⅝	12⅞	13¼	13⅛
68	48	6	Am Wat'pf	500	73⅜	71⅝	71½	71
9⅝	4⅜	..	Am Woolen	1500	7¾	7½	7½	7⅞
51½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	2400	44½	43½	43½	44⅞
18⅛	8	..	Anaconda Cop	22800	16½	15½	15⅝	16
25	16⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	100	20½	20½	20½	..
17⅜	12½	.60	Anchor Cap	600	13¾	13¼	13¼	13⅜
3½	2	..	A P W Paper	100	2½	2½	2½	..
42¾	36	1†	Archer Daniels	500	40½	40½	40½	40
6½	3¼	..	Armour Ill	1400	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
70⅜	55⅛	6	Armour Ill pf	400	64	63¼	63¼	62½
13¾	4	..	Arnold Constable	600	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5¼
13⅝	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	9¼	8⅞	9	9
38	79¾	.70	Asso Oil	100	38	36	38	..
55⅜	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	3500	42¼	41	41¼	41⅝
86½	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	400	79½	79½	79½	79
37¼	19¼	..	All Coast Line	400	22¾	22	22½	22½
28	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	3400	25⅜	24⅝	25	25¼
44½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	300	38⅜	37½	38½	..
112	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	50	111	110¼	111	..
7¾	4	..	Atlas Tack	100	5½	5½	5½	..
29¾	15	..	Auburn Auto	700	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
14	5¼	..	Austin Nichols	100	7	7	7	7
5⅝	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	4400	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾
			—B—					
6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	1600	2⅜	2½	2⅝	2½
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin Lolo pf (h)	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	11⅞
15	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	1300	10⅞	10½	10½	10⅝
17⅞	9¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	13	12½	13	12½
109	100¾	6½	Bamberger pf	60	106½	106¼	106¼	106¼
47¾	36⅞	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	42¾	42¼	42¼	..
45	37½	4a	Bayuk Cig	500	45½	44¼	45	..
10⅝	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	3500	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	9
19	15¾	.50b	Beatrice Cream	500	16¾	16¼	16½	16½
107⅜	100⅝	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜	..
87¾	72	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	900	87⅜	86½	87⅜	86
13½	11⅛	.50b	Belding Hem	100	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11½
17½	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	1800	14½	13⅞	14	14
17⅜	15½	2	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	17	16⅞	17	17
38¼	28¼	1½	Best & Co	100	37⅜	37¾	37¾	..
34¾	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	5500	26½	25⅜	25⅜	26
77¾	55¾	..	Beth Steel pf	400	66½	65½	66½	65
26¼	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	10	18⅞	18½	18⅞	18½
13⅞	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	900	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	10¾
58½	28¼	..	Blumenthal pf	50	53	52	52	..
10	6¼	..	Boeing Airplane	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
59⅞	49¾	3	Bohn Alum & Br	400	53	51⅞	52½	51⅞
98	90	4†	Bon Ami A	100	97	96¾	97	96½
25¾	21	1.60	Borden	3500	24	23¼	23½	23⅝
38⅞	28¼	1.50	Borg-Warner	3600	35⅜	34¾	34¾	35⅛
31	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	1400	28¼	28¼	28½	28½
11⅜	8⅜	.40b	Bridgeport Brass	1800	10⅝	10½	10½	10½
27½	23¼	3	Briggs & Strat	400	35½	34¼	35½	34¼
36¼	30¾	..	Bristol Myers	200	31½	31⅜	31½	31
44⅛	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	100	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39
99⅞	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	900	98¾	98	98¼	97⅞
3½	1⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
21⅞	14	..	Brooklyn Q pf	200	22¼	22	22	..
58½	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	57¾	56½	56½	56
60¼	52	3	Brown Shoe	100	57	57	57	..
8⅛	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	300	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
15	8⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	500	13⅛	12¾	12¾	13
89	62¾	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	83¼	83¼	83¼	85
5¼	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
33	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	50	26⅜	26	26	26
5	2½	..	Budd Wheel	800	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
15	8¼	..	Bullard	500	13½	13	13	13¼
4⅞	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	300	4	4	4	..
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf	80	4	3¾	4	3½
17⅜	13¼	.80†	Burroughs Add	500	16⅜	16	16¼	16⅜
3⅛	1	..	Bush Term (h)	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
10½	5¼	..	Bush Term deb	200	6	6	6	..
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick	800	½	½	½	½
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	200	15	14¾	14¾	15
60	32	..	Byers pf	70	55	53	55	53
			—C—					
42½	33⅜	1½	Calif Packing	300	35½	35½	35½	35⅜
11⅛	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
4⅛	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	3	3⅜	3½	3⅜
14	7½	.20b	Campbell Wy&C	500	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
16⅜	8¾	.40	Canada Dry	200	10	10	10	10
13¾	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	1000	10⅝	10½	10½	10¾
36	30	2	Cannon Mills	300	31½	31	31½	..
40	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	20	39¾	39¾	39¾	..
63	45¾	..	Case Thresh	5500	55	53½	53¾	54½
49⅞	36½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	3500	47	45¾	46¼	45½
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	2700	23½	22⅝	22⅝	23½
4¾	1¼	..	Celotex vtc (h)	200	2½	3½	3½	..
29⅜	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	100	27	24⅝	24⅝	26½
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	1700	26¾	25¼	26¾	25¾
63¾	38⅝	..	Cerro de Pasco	4500	55⅜	54	54	55
6⅝	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
34	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	20	29	29	29	..
44⅞	36	.3	Chesapeake Corp	1000	43¾	43¼	43½	42¾
48⅜	37⅞	2.80	Cnes & Ohio	2300	44½	44¼	44¼	44¼
2⅝	⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
21¼	15⅝	1†	Chi Mail Order	200	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19½
3	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	¾	¾	¾	..
4	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	700	1⅜	1½	1½	1⅜
5⅝	2⅝	..	Chi & N'western	400	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
10⅜	4⅝	..	Chi & N'west pf	300	6	5¾	6	6
5⅞	4⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	700	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
34¼	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1200	32	31¼	32	31⅞
4	1½	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
29¾	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	1500	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	26½
7½	3	..	Childs Company	300	4	4	4	..
21	9	..	Chile Copper	160	16⅜	15½	16¼	..
49⅜	31	1†	Chrysler	5800	46	44⅝	45⅛	45½
44	33	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	24	24	24	24
100	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	96½	96½	96½	97
1⅝	1¼	.80	Clark Equipment	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
218	161⅞	8	Coca Cola	1700	218	214¼	216	210
18¼	15⅛	.50†	Colgate-Palm-P	2500	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	15¾
15¾	9	..	Collins & Aikman	1400	15⅜	14¾	14¾	15⅞
90	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	10	90	89¾	90	89½
7½	6⅞	..	Colonial Bea Oil	70	7	7	7	..
5½	½	..	Colo P & Ir (h)	300	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	40	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10¼
15½	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10½
7¾	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	1500	7½	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜
68	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	500	67⅞	67½	67¾	67⅛
63	31	5	Columbia G pf B	20	60½	60½	60½	..
63⅜	34½	1‡	Columbia Pic vtc	4300	59	58	58¾	58½
90¾	67	4	Columbian Carb	1200	86⅞	86	86	86⅞
32½	32	1¾	Com Cred 7% ret	40	32½	32½	32½	..
48½	39½	2	Comm Credit	3300	47¼	45¾	46¾	46¼
118¼	109⅞	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	111¾	111¾	111¾	111⅜
32½	32	2	Com Cred 8% rct	30	32½	32½	32½	..
66¾	56¼	2†	Comm Inv Tr	1800	66	64¼	65⅜	64½
23⅞	17⅜	.80†	Comm Solvents	2300	19¾	19¼	19¼	19⅜
1⅜	⅞	..	Comwlth & So	4500	1⅜	1½	1½	1⅜
46¾	29⅛	3*	Comwlth &S 6pf	1500	46⅜	45½	45⅝	46⅜
36⅞	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	800	34½	34	34	34⅝
42	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	50	34	33	34	32¾
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	800	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3⅝
25¼	13⅞	1	Consol Gas	6500	23¼	23¾	24½	23⅞
22⅛	14¼	.50g	Consol Film I pf	900	15⅜	15	15⅜	14½
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
82	71	6½	Con Cig pr pf ww	50	75¾	75½	75¾	..
80	73	6½	Con Cig pr pf xw	30	75	75	75	..
96¼	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	1500	95¾	95	95⅞	95½
2¼	1½	..	Consol Laundries	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
10½	6½	..	Consol Oil	2700	9½	9¼	9⅜	9½
5	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
1½	½	..	Consol Textile	500	½	½	½	½
13⅜	8⅞	..	Container A	800	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	9
5⅛	3	..	Container B	700	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
6¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	700	6	5⅝	5¾	..
55	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	200	54	54	54	53¼
79	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	1500	77¾	77	77	77¼
35½	28⅞	1.20†	Cont Insurance	1200	34½	34	34½	33⅝
1¾	¼	..	Cont Motors	300	1	1	1	1
23	15⅞	.12½b	Cont Oil	2900	21½	20⅞	21	21
48½	41⅜	3	Corn Exchange	60	46	45¾	46	..
74⅞	62	3	Corn Products	800	71	70¾	71	70¾
6⅛	4⅛	..	Coty	500	5	4¾	4¾	5
39⅞	35⅞	2†	Cream of Wheat	300	37	37	37	37
16¾	13½	.25b	Crosley Radio	800	15½	15¼	15¼	15½
33⅞	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	300	31½	31	31	31⅜
5⅜	3½	..	Crown Zellerbach	500	3¾	3⅝	3¾	..
1⅞	1	..	Cuba Co	200	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
8½	5⅝	..	Cuban Am Sug	700	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7
40¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	110	71	68¼	68¼	69½
47½	40	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	41¼	41¼	41¼	40⅞
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishg	200	20½	20	20½	20
10⅛	8⅝	7	Curtis Pub pf	680	103⅜	103⅛	103¾	102½
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	2200	2¼	2	2¼	2¼
10⅛	6¾	..	Curtiss-Wright A	500	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
22	16	..	Cutler Hammer	300	20	19½	19½	20⅛
			—D—					
31	22¾	..	Deere & Co	2000	26½	25½	25¾	26
26	19	.20g	Deere & Co pf	300	23	23	23	23
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	2300	29½	29	29	29⅛
19⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	700	14	13½	13½	13⅝
82	65	4	Detroit Edison	200	82	81½	82	80½
50⅜	36	1¼†	Devoe & Ray A	200	42	42	42	41⅜
32½	26½	1†	Diamond Match	100	32	32	32	31⅞
43½	34⅛	2†	Dome Mines	3000	43	42½	42½	42½
27¾	17½	..	Douglas A	1200	24¾	24⅛	24½	24¾
22	13½	1½a	Dresser A	300	19¼	19¼	19½	19
9⅜	6⅞	..	Dresser B	200	8½	8¼	8½	..
5⅛	2½	..	Dunhill Inter	400	2¾	2½

Business and Industry

Reserve Head Says Trade Stability Rests on Money Control

Commerce and Finance

Engineer Labels TVA Cost System Merely 'Jiu-jitsu'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 5—What was described as a study of "statistical jiu-jitsu" by the Tennessee Valley Authority in figuring out electric rates to serve as a "yardstick of comparison" was placed before the Edison Electric Institute by Major Ezra B. Whitman, Baltimore consulting engineer, here today. The authority, Mr. Whitman said, estimated the cost of producing power at $19.50 a kilowatt year, whereas, on the basis of fair valuation and an interest rate of 3½ per cent, it should be $44.20. At a 6 per cent interest rate, which private utilities have to pay, he said, it would be $58.

"In their valuation, the Tennessee Valley Authority engineers charged half the cost of the spillway and lands to navigation," he continued. "All the cost of the roadways, the grounds around the plant and the $2,170,000 bridge used to operate the gates was charged to national defense. Excavation and concrete costs were estimated for the Norris and Wheeler dams at less than one third the actual recorded costs experienced at Wilson Dam.

Calls Program Piracy

"No private utility would dare undertake such a program in a territory already fully supplied with excess capacity. No financier would provide the money. Even if the prices are raised, it will be years before a self-sustaining basis can be reached. Meanwhile the deficit will have to be made up by taxation."

H. W. Fuller, of Chicago, vice-president in charge of engineering and construction of the Byllesby Engineering and Management Corporation, declared that the new-deal power program was "duplicating the facilities already established by electric light and power companies," and was "confiscating the markets created by their enterprise and capital." This he characterized as "piracy."

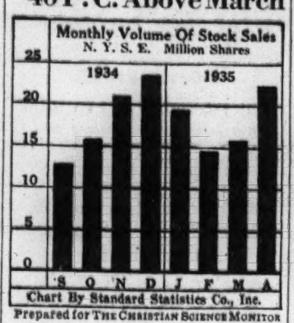
"How we are to go about making a more effective fight in defense of the properties of our security holders is a question whose answer should not be delayed," he continued. "For one thing, we must convince the public that a utility corporation is an aggregation of ordinary citizens who have put their money together in creating facilities for performing a needed service in hope of earning a modest reward."

Meeting TVA Competition

Hudson W. Reed of Philadelphia, managment engineer of the United Gas Improvement Company, outlined the utilities policy toward rural electrification as member of a special committee surveying that field, declaring that the committee was ready to co-operate to the fullest extent with the Federal Rural Electrification Administration, "so far as sound business practice allows. Thought is confused, however, on values, costs and markets," he added.

The Charles A. Coffin Medal, given each year to the company making the most distinguished contribution to the development of electric light and power for the convenience of the public and benefit of the industry, was awarded today to the Tennessee Electric Power Company, J. C. Guild Jr., of Chattanooga, president of that organization, receiving it.

April Stock Sales 40 P. C. Above March



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCK sales on the New York Stock Exchange during April totaled 22,408,195 shares, a rise of more than 40 per cent over the March level, representing the greatest activity since December.

April Manufacturing Activity Increases Slightly Over March

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 5—Manufacturing activity in April, as measured by the total number of man-hours worked, increased .8 per cent over March, according to a National Industrial Conference Board's survey.

This gain was the result of an increase of .5 per cent in the number of workers employed and an advance of .3 per cent in the average number of hours worked per wage earner.

Although weekly earnings gained, averaging $21.93 in April, compared with $21.86 in March, the gain was more than offset by a rise of 1 per cent in the cost of living during the period.

Comparing conditions in April with those of April a year ago, the Conference Board shows that in April, 1935, total pay-roll disbursements were 3.9 per cent larger; average hourly earnings 2.9 per per cent higher, and the average weekly pay envelope contained $1.03 more, an increase of 4.9 per cent. The purchasing power of the average weekly pay envelope, however, was 1.1 per cent less than that of a year ago.

FCA Loans Almost $3,000,000,000 In The Last Two Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 5 — The Farm Credit Administration has loaned almost $3,000,000,000 during the two years of its existence or an average of over $4,000,000 a day since organization, according to an announcement by the FCA.

In two years of the Farm Credit Administration, total farm mortgage loans by the federal land banks and Land Bank Commissioner aggregate $1,728,000,000, total short-term production credit $955,000,000, and loans to farmers' marketing and purchasing co-operatives $241,000,000, according to a statement from the Farm Credit Administration by Deputy Governor E. F. Hill.

"Review of the emergency refinancing program reveals that farmers used 90 per cent of the money loaned on farm mortgages to pay their creditors and are saving on interest about $35,000,000 a year," Mr. Hill said.

As a result of the refinancing program farmers paid debts owed to commercial banks amounting to approximately $408,000,000; insurance companies received $235,000,000; joint stock land banks $125,000,000; state and county tax authorities $52,000,000; and individuals and other unclassified creditors $734,000,000.

Mr. Hill said the number of farmers now applying for emergency refinancing was less than 15 per cent of what it was in the fall of 1933, or about 3000 to 4000 applications a week compared to 15,000 to 20,000 at the peak.

Former Bill Clerk Becomes a Director Of Standard Oil Co.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 5—Another Horatio Alger story was written here yesterday when T. C. McCobb, one-time bill clerk for the Erie Railroad, was elected to the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, succeeding Christy Payne, retired.

Mr. McCobb started with the Erie Railroad in 1902, after being graduated from the Cochranton (Penna.) High School, but two years later quit railroading to accept a job with the Atlantic Refining Company in Franklin, Penna.

He was with the Atlantic company for 11 years, but resigned in 1913 to accept a place in the Baltimore branch of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and two years later was transferred to the International Petroleum Co., Ltd., of Toronto. During his work for this company he passed much time in South America.

Transferred to the Imperial Oil Co., Ltd., of Sarnia, Ontario, Standard Oil subsidiary, in 1907, he soon became assistant secretary and assistant treasurer. A little later he was named secretary-treasurer of the Imperial concern, from which he resigned in 1928 to come to New York as assistant comptroller of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. He was made comptroller upon the retirement of L. E. Freeman in 1933.

Mr. McCobb is the author of a new accounting system in the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and during his comptrollership has visited all of the European offices of the company to supervise the installation of this system.

Controlled Money System Business Need, Says Eccles

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—Attainment of "sound money" as the basis of greater business stability tonight was termed by Marriner S. Eccles "one of the principal aims" of the administration banking bill.

"Our money system, if left uncontrolled, will behave in a manner calculated to intensify booms and depressions," the governor of the Federal Reserve Board said.

Mr. Eccles spoke over the radio in behalf of the measure which would center control over money and credit in the Reserve Board.

"I believe that other action by the Government is necessary for the attainment of comparative stability," he said, "but that is another story....

"If we are to make any progress for the attainment of greater stability in business, we must consciously and deliberately prevent our money from increasing to feed a boom or from decreasing to intensify a depression."

The banking legislation for which Mr. Eccles spoke has passed the house, and now is before the Senate Banking Committee. He defined the desired "sound money" in these words:

"We have sound money when our system behaves in such a way as to help rather than hinder the full and efficient use of our productive resources. We have sound money when the energy and skill of American workers, the productive capacity of our great industrial plant and equipment, and the fruitfulness of our land and natural resources are used in such a way as to make our real income of goods and services as large as possible, not merely for a few prosperous years, followed by a period of idleness and want, but for year after year of enduring stability.

"This, it seems to me, should be the criterion of the soundness of money, and not the amount of gold that is stored in the vault of the Treasury. . . .

"Money is merely the means by which we are able to exchange the things we produce for the things other people produce."

Asserting that dangers of inflation could be lessened through the banking legislation, Eccles said:

"One of the means of combatting such a danger is through an intelligent control and management of the money system in the public interest. There is no automatic mechanism which can be relied upon to keep incomes and expenditures in proper relation to our capacity to produce."

Farmers' Stand for Wheat Crop Restriction Plan Bolsters AAA

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio — The proposed four-year wheat program of the AAA won a significant victory in the referendum held May 25. In Ohio, for example, 78 per cent of the contract signers, 52 per cent of the non-signers, or 72 per cent of the total number of voters favored the plan.

The vote in Ohio was highly representative, as two-thirds of the nearly 24,000 wheat contract signers in the State voted, as well as 4500 non-signers, who were permitted to vote if they had grown wheat in 1930, 1931, or 1932.

Reasons for Opposition

The votes against the plan reflect a wide range of opposing ideas:

1. There is the inevitable short-sighted group which, now that prices are so satisfactorily better, wants to grow as much wheat as possible to take advantage of them.

2. Farmers are notoriously individualistic and many sincerely feel that they would be better off if no artificial restrictions were imposed. To reduce production goes against the instincts of every farmer, and an enormous amount of clever propaganda appealing to this instinctive attitude has been put out by opponents of the AAA.

3. Political conservatism and a general "stand-pat" attitude account for many negative votes. It is hard to account in any other way for the negative votes from non-signers. Certainly it is to the self-interest of every man who is not in the program to have as many others as possible restrict their acreage.

4. There is a locally important group who oppose the AAA because it is not radical enough. This group declares for price-fixing legislation which would give the farmer "cost of production," and they have made bitter attacks on the AAA.

Issues More Clear-Cut

In view of these important sources of opposition, the overwhelming nature of the victory, while generally expected, appears more significant. The issues were more clear-cut in the wheat referendum than in the corn-hog vote, which helps to account for the larger majority.

Farmers still remember the year of 1932 with wheat at 30 cents and less in the West. They realize that even the present favorable price is due more to drought than to the AAA, and that without some control of production a good season or two would bring the same disastrous unsalable surplus which drove prices so low in 1932. Most farmers understand that much of the export market which formerly absorbed our wheat crop is completely gone, however low the price of wheat. Under present world conditions, little more wheat could be exported if the American farmer gave it away.

The modifications of the AAA regulations during the drought have shown that an "adjustment" program can mean adjustment upward as well as downward, and this, together with two years' experience, has done much to counteract the farmers' instinctive opposition to necessary restrictions of production.

Experience in Co-operation

These two years of the AAA have given farmers experience in co-operation and a great practical object-lesson in its advantages. Despite its obvious defects, there is no doubt but that the need for the adjustment program is better understood today than ever before.

The noisy claims of the "cost-of-production" group appeal only to the less clear-thinking among farmers. Most of them see that no Government can guarantee cost of production to every inefficient producer who wishes to raise wheat.

In the area where wheat was essentially a failure last year, experience with the insurance feature of the adjustment program undoubtedly added to the favorable vote. In several drought-stricken states, the AAA payments made up one-third to one-half of the total wheat income in 1934. This was a social as well as a personal gain, since for thousands of these farmers the benefit payments were all that stood between them and the relief rolls.

Finally, the size of the vote at a busy time is a proof of the interest of the wheat growers of the country in the issue. At a time when democracy is more or less discredited in many influential quarters, even in this country, the reasonable success of this sincere effort to establish an economic democracy in a group which has always found it hard to act together, is both heartening and significant.

The World's Business

The Supreme Court as an Economic Arbiter

IT IS no use, the Supreme Court's anti-NRA decision engrosses attention, and I must stick to it. This time we may look into the constitutional implications of the decision. Somewhat removed from the field marked out for this column, you might say; but I couldn't agree. The Supreme Court is an economic as well as judicial phenomenon. It holds the power to review (on request) the laws passed by its co-ordinates in American government, Congress and the President. In latter days these laws must of necessity deal with economic organization. Therefore, the Supreme Court possesses what amounts to an economic suzerainty. Some day sovereignty—though the people are sovereign. Personally I would have hesitated to use even the former phrase two weeks ago. But, since the court has thrown out the entire scheme of things built up by the NRA, the designation is not too extravagant. The decision has left the ntire New Deal, or crisis government, in a muddle.

It is plain from what I said last week that, to my view, the country is better off without the NRA. The economic grounds for such an opinion were given last week. On constitutional grounds, too, it deserved its fate. For industrial codification under the Federal Government spelled the *complete* subordination of state power over business and industry. Hence it did not subserve the American system of dual federalism. Foreigners find it difficult to discover any rational reason for this system. Let them travel over this vast country, let them observe its "unity in diversity," let them think of the non-feasibility of imposing any rigid economic standardization, and I think they would change their view. Centralization à la NRA might eventually have spelled disintegration. On Saturday, for instance, I gave an example of the nasty North-South controversy over the cotton wage differentials *underwritten by the federal authority* in the NRA cotton textile code.

* * *

However, there should be no turning back to the other extreme. The unwisdom of complete centralization cannot be remedied by complete decentralization. One extreme does not deserve another. That would oppose the whole trend of development since the war among the states. It would put politics a long way behind economics. For the trend in economic organization is toward bigness. I am aware of the anti-bigness movement in Congress. Such a movement, I suggest, is retrogressive. The history of practically every industry shows a development from many small units in its early history to a lesser number of large units which is potentially beneficial to the consuming public. Take the example of the holding companies in the utility field. These have come about primarily through economic need. If this be so, the object of regulation should not be to kill them off, but to see that such a potentially monopolistic enterprise is not, in fact, monopolistic in the private interest. And only the federal authority can see to that. The federal authority, in short, should have a national power commensurable with the national scope of America's economic organization.

The federal authority has been groping for that power for years back. And it has been getting it. The constitutional source of such power lies in the famous commerce clause. This reads simply:

> To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states and with the Indian tribes (Section 8, Art. 3)

It all depends upon what one means by *commerce* and then by *interstate* commerce whether any measure is deemed constitutional. The Constitution, as Mr. Chief Justice Hughes once said, is what the Justices say it is.

Till the NRA decision there had been no question but that *commerce* meant much more than conveyance across state borders. A long line of decisions uphold a wide variety of federal regulatory legislation. Except for Hammer vs. Dagenhart in 1917, which held that manufacture of goods is *not* commerce, local matters were generally considered susceptible of federal control. Mr. Justice Holmes cited them in his dissenting opinion in Hammer vs. Dagenhart. He pointed to the Sherman Act, to the Pure Food and Drug Act, to the elimination of oleomargarine, to the White Slave Act, to a host of statutes.

What of *interstate* commerce? Well, we have watched the growth of big business in the last generation. Nowadays, in Prof. E. S. Corwin's phrase, business may be a *continuum* in which its local phases are completely submerged. In its present ramifications it has ceased to be *local*. There are, of course, exceptions. The raising of chickens in New York State, for instance, would seem to be strictly local. As such it was wisely held in the Supreme Court last week to be withdrawn from direct federal intermeddling. But the production of oil, steel, cement, brick, and machinery, while local in the sense of situation, has developed to the extent of affecting the nation as a whole. Therefore, in any common-sense view more and more production has become synonymous with interstate commerce, and could not logically offer any immunity from federal regulation.

* * *

Now such direct federal regulation of business may be economically unwise. In most of such "interferences," it is. But the *power* to regulate, it seems to me, should belong to the federal authority. That was the clear intention of the framers of the Constitution. According to my lay reading, in matters affecting the country and the people as a whole, the National Government was to have full power. For the country was then in the throes of an economic crisis such as this. How that power should be exercised is a matter for popular, not judicial, determination. Nobody can tell whether the Supreme Court now denies that power. It refused to legalize the NRA. But Mr. Chief Justice Hughes plainly said that the court was not passing upon the advisability or otherwise of centralization in Government.

H. B. E.

Current Decline In Wool Activity Called Salutary

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The effect of the NRA decision of the Supreme Court is coming to be felt in the wool market with full force and the heavy movement of wool, which continued through last calendar week with sales amounting to nearly 7,000,000 pounds in the approved houses, in addition to the purchases through independent houses, has slowed down very appreciably. Sales reported for the first two days this week amounted to only 162,000 pounds.

Most observers are inclined to the opinion that the decrease in business is a very salutary thing for the wool trade. Obviously, the pace had become too quick to be healthy and prices were rising altogether too rapidly in the opinion of the wool trade. Many of the larger houses had refused to follow the market because of the sharpness of the rise in prices.

Prices at the moment in the seaboard markets are exceedingly difficult to quote. There is little or no change in quotations in this market, the dealers frankly declaring that they do not know what is a fair price to quote. Most of the mills are inclined to withdraw from the market and watch the course of events until the outlook should become clearer.

Manufacturers have shown every inclination to continue wages and working hours without change from what they have been under the code.

In one or two sections of the West where prices have become relatively high, as in Missouri for instance, offerings similar to what brought 29@30 cents at the peak, for medium combing merchantable wools, delivered basis, have been offered as low as 27 cents this morning. This decline is not typical of the West for the most part. In Texas, buyers report very little activity at the moment.

The situation with respect to Texas is said to apply very largely through the Northwest and it is more or less true through the fleece wools states.

While manufacturers are finding very little new business they state that deliveries are being taken very freely on piecegoods.

The foreign markets, meanwhile, are holding up extremely well. The secondary markets of Europe, both in England and on the Continent, are in a very firm position.

Japan has been an especially eager buyer in Australia this week and the prices at Sydney and Melbourne have been right at the top for the season. America has been taking some of the better merinos and paying full recent rates.

Cables from the River Plate markets indicate that total shipments from Buenos Aires for the season up to June 1 were 270,250 bales, against 288,839 bales in the previous season, of which 24,000 bales—mostly low second clip types for carpet uses—came to this country, compared with 16,049 bales last season, while from Uruguay out of total shipments in the same period of 80,750 bales to all destinations, against 91,069 bales in the preceding season, only 1500 bales were sent to this country compared with 4946 in the season before.

Commodity Purchasing Policy Recommended

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 5—The following recommendations as to purchasing policy for various important commodities have been made by the Standard Statistics Company of New York.

Advance purchasing justified around current levels: Burlap, cotton-seed oil, gasoline, lard, rayon, silver, sugar, wool.

Cover future requirements on definite price weakness: Cotton.

Advance purchasing should be postponed: Barley, brick, butter, cement, cheese, coal, cocoa, coffee, copper, corn, eggs, flour, fuel oil, hides, lead, linseed oil, lubricating oil, lumber, oats, paper, paraffin, pig iron, rosin, rubber, rye, scrap steel, silk, steel, tin, turpentine, wheat, zinc.

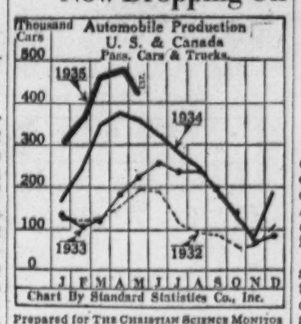
Government Wins Point In Mellon Tax Fight

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—A long fight to subpoena records of the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh in connection with Andrew W. Mellon's income tax case has been won by the Government.

Robert H. Jackson, chief of government counsel, disclosed the subdivision of the board of tax appeals hearing evidence in the case had reconsidered its previous refusal and issued the subpoena.

Twenty-four items were listed in the subpoena on which the Union Trust Company was ordered to submit all its data, many of them referring to the organization of the company and the position held by the late R. B. Mellon, brother of the former Secretary of the Treasury.

Motor Production Now Dropping Off



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUTOMOBILE production for the past four years is compared on the accompanying chart.

J. E. Otterson Head Of New Paramount Pictures Company

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP)—John E. Otterson has been selected as president of Paramount Pictures, Inc., the newly reorganized Paramount Publix Corporation. Adolph Zukor, former president, was chosen chairman of the board of directors.

Mr. Otterson becomes active head of one of the world's largest motion picture companies at the age of 54, after spending seven years as president of Electric Research Products, Inc.

The selection of Messrs. Otterson and Zukor as the two chief executives took place at the first meeting of the new board of directors, who were selected by the stockholders yesterday morning. With the new management selected, an early application will be made to the Federal Court to discharge the trustees in bankruptcy.

It was announced that it was expected that this could be done in time for the new management to take control June 17.

An executive committee was chosen, headed by H. A. Fortington, who is financial secretary and general attorney of the Royal Insurance Company, Ltd.

A change in the capital stock of the company provides for an authorized capital of 300,000 shares of new first preferred stock, 650,000 shares of new second preferred stock and 4,500,000 shares of common stock in order to make available the stock called for in the reorganization plan.

The present outstanding common stock consisting of 3,382,524 shares with a $10 par value, was reduced to 845,631 shares with a par value of $1 each.

Power Production In Week Tops 1934

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 5—Although electric power output declined for the fourth consecutive time for the week ended last Saturday, the percentage gain over last year rose to 3.3 per cent from 2.5 per cent recorded in the preceding week. The drop of 67,531,000 kilowatt hours to a total of 1,628,520,000 for the past week was largely attributed to the Memorial Day holiday shut-down.

The report made public today by the Edison Electric Institute further shows that the Pacific coast climbed out of the deficit column as compared with the like 1934 period.

Interest Rate In Los Angeles Banks Reduced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, June 5—Effective on July 1, the interest rate payable on term deposits by member banks of the Los Angeles Clearinghouse Association will be reduced to 2 per cent per annum, from 2½ per cent, it was announced recently.

According to the announcement, all balances up to $25,000 will bear the new rate. Interest of 1½ per cent will be paid upon balances above the first $25,000. This is the second such reduction to have been made here during the past year, clearinghouse banks having reduced their payment from 3 per cent on October 1, 1934.

The change in interest rates is the natural result of prevailing investment and credit conditions, Herbert D. Ivey, association president, said in the official statement. He explained that securities of a type in which banks may safely invest their funds now, provide a much lower return than prevailed a few years ago.

"The banks in Los Angeles have been slower to put such change into effect than banks in many other parts of the country where the rate has for some months been even lower than the newly announced rates here," he said.

Yet while Los Angeles banks found a reduction of interest rates advisable, they experienced a sharp increase in debits during May. As reported by the clearinghouse association, these figures rose to the highest level in more than three years.

The turnover of funds reached a total of $687,308,100 for the month, or an increase of $156,843,747 over May, 1934, and a gain of $39,397,000 over the preceding month. This was said to be against the seasonal trend, since May usually records a recession from the activity in April.

Debits for the first five months of 1935 were reported at $3,189,446,894, or a gain of $480,652,370 over the $2,708,794,324 reported for the like period last year.

Blast Furnace Resumes After Being Idle 4 Years

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 5 (AP)—The Anna blast furnace of the Struthers Steel and Iron Company has resumed operations after having been idle for four years.

The stack, with a daily capacity of 500 tons of iron, will employ directly about 250 men and furnish additional employment for railroad, ore and limestone workers.

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Member F. T. D.

EVERGLADE
Silk Dresses
Beautifully Tailored—Attractively Designed
Guaranteed SANFORIZED-SHRUNK
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Better Care Means Better Hair
Visit the
Dainty Deb Shoppe
Start the Season right with a Heaterless Permanent Wave. Our Finger Waves are Perfect. Enjoy a Manicure by our Expert.
Miss Guillaume *Miss Gladys*
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(Continued)

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Dresses—Hats—Coats—Suits
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Service from a Funeral Parlor If Desired
LADY ATTENDANT

Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
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KEARNY, N. J.
Three Generations of Funeral Service in Hudson, Essex and South Bergen

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Try a jar of our homemade mayonnaise. Made fresh daily—Special price 29c pt.
Sunshine Rippled Wheat—A Summer Cereal
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TAILORING
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MONTCLAIR N.J.
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FUEL OIL—WOOD, etc.
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MONTCLAIR

(Continued)

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Also Packards, All Types and Latest Models
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Montclair, N. J.

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CORSETS—BRASSIERES
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
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IN PLAIN, FLORAL AND MONOGRAMMED DESIGNS.
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A Complete Line of
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
Including Lobster Meat 99c
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New Low Prices
Cleaning and Dyeing
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Rugs and Draperies
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Incorporated
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Now that the lawn is started, keep it well watered with our best grade GARDEN HOSE, and trimmed with one of our TOWNSEND LAWN MOWERS.
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INC
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Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

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Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The
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NEWARK N.J.
MARKET 2-7602 NUTLEY 2-0952

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Ice Cream and Candy
For Particular People
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You Can Have a Specially Designed Corset—MADE FOR YOU!
Consult
Mrs. Jos. B. C. Wakeley
61 Fairbanks St., Hillside, N. J.
Registered Spencer Corsetiere
PHONE EL. 2-2229

AUTHORIZED
Sales **Ford** *Service*
MODERN MOTOR SALES
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D. C. GULDNER, Mgr. Tel. HU. 3-8603

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DR. I. R. SILVERS
Optometrists and Opticians
297 MAIN STREET OR. 3-2141
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All Lines of Beauty Culture
by Trained Experts
Frederic's Vita-Tonic and Infra-Ray Permanents, $6; Eugene Permanent, $5
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FRESH EGGS—Also
FRESH VEGETABLES in Season
Direct from the country.
Delivered throughout the Oranges.
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MENDHAM, N. J. MENDHAM 336

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"Bank by the Clock"
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Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store

Just Prices in Upholstering
Mattresses Rebuilt, Chairs Caned, Rushed
Repairing—Refinishing
All Work Guaranteed
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"A Safe Place To Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

Plainfield Pastry Shop
Caterers
Wedding and Birthday Cakes
Our Specialty
ROLLS, COFFEE CAKE, CINNAMON BUNS AND DANISH PASTRIES
Only best ingredients used.
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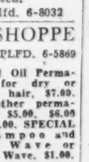
120 CHURCH STREET TEL. PLFD. 6-5869
Distinction and Refinement Are Characteristic of Our Work
Parking space always available.



Special Oil Permanent for dry or brittle hair, $7.00. Also other permanents, $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00. SPECIAL—Shampoo and Finger Wave or Water Wave, $1.00.

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Agents—Best Paints Sold, B. P. S.
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LASTEX GARMENTS
Phone 6-2182 186 East Front St., Plfd., N. J.

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"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
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Quality Farm Products
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PAINT & HARDWARE CO.
HOUSE FURNISHINGS
Bird Cages Canaries
Gold Fish Supplies
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GAS TIRES
Ridgewood Center Service Station
FRANKLIN AVENUE and OAK STREET
Phone Ridge 6-6346
BATTERIES OILS

WONDER GROCERY STORE
P. KILROY, Propr.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products.
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

NEW JERSEY

RUTHERFORD

Rose & Alfred
126 Park Avenue, Rutherford, N.J.

SOMERVILLE

FRESH MILK and CREAM
New Jersey Official Grade-A Raw
Also Pasteurized
Direct From Farm to You
BUTTER, EGGS, BUTTERMILK
(Special Delivery)
BLOSSOM HILL FARMS
Tel. Lebanon 27 M. J. Sheridan Jr., Prop.

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TUTTLE BROS.
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
Coal—Lumber—Millwork
Mason Materials—Hardware
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AMERICAN STORES CO.
237 EAST BROAD STREET
Headquarters for
FRESH FRUITS, MEATS and GROCERIES, LOUELLA BUTTER, GOLD SEAL EGGS
Free Delivery Tel. Westfield 2-2216

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Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality—Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

GARWOOD COAL CO., INC.
KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
FUEL OIL
Phone Westfield 2-2102
Office and Yard
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Westfield Flower Grower
SPRINGFIELD AVENUE
Near Nomahogan Park
Flowers From Greenhouses to You for Every Occasion
TEL. WESTFIELD 2-3650
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL, Prop.

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OLD GOLD IS VALUABLE!
Don't sell it to strangers. Don't pass upon its value. Have us do it!
L. J. Rad JEWELRY
639 Bergenline Ave., West New York, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

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WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
THE HAMILTON BY ALLENTOWN PA.
Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

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216 Dudley Avenue Narberth, Pa.
Professional Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture
Suzanne Joret Gill Narberth 2324

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A New One-Price Laundry Service
PAK-A-BAG
All You Can Tie in the Bag, $1.35
NEW WAY LAUNDRY
BARING 6164 4809 ASPEN STREET

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Specializing in Facials, Permanent Waving and Hair Tinting
Permanents, $3 to $5
20 Years of Experience
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Day, 5576 1 blk. W. 4400 Germantown Ave.

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FLOWERS
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Member F. T. D.
GERMANTOWN, PHILA.
Telephone Germantown 5795

Phone TENNESSEE 2000
Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving, Hair Dyeing, Personality Hair Cutting. Done by Experts.
62 WEST CHELTEN AVENUE

PITTSBURGH

CAROLINE M. OPPERMAN
Insurance—Annuities
Complete Line
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Pittsburgh, Pa.

MABEL O. COWAN
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FATHER'S DAY CARDS
Glove Repairing and Cleaning
Hosiery Repair Department
PRICES REASONABLE

PRINTING . . .
McELVANY & COMPANY
H. J. Restell, Prop.
405 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ATlantic 9923

Home Dressed Poultry
Fresh Eggs
Phone your Order WAlnut 0314
You may either call for or we will deliver. Deliveries made in the South Hills, Crafton, Ingram, Sheridan, Squirrel Hill, Oakland.
Knapp's Poultry Farm
59 School St., Greentree, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Jenkinson Realty Co.
Bellevue, Pa. LInden 3148
SUBURBAN HOMES FOR RENT AND SALE
Fire and Auto Insurance

READING

CRYSTAL
Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN STREET
For 24 years . . . Reading's most famous place to eat.

SAYLOR'S
SINCE 1866
CHICKENBONE CANDY
39c a lb. Something New and Different.
FOURTH AND PENN STS. PHONE 6255

POMEROY'S
Reliable Department Stores
Reading, Wilkes-Barre, Harrisburg, Pottsville

Flowers
Giles, The Florist
123 SOUTH FIFTH STREET

Finer Apparel for Men, Women and Boys
'Always Reliable'
CROLL & KECK
622 PENN ST. READING, PA.

The LORISH Cleaners
JUST DIAL 6455
Reading's Fine Cleaners
506 WALNUT STREET

SCRANTON

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
'Always Busy'
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVENUE
SCRANTON, PA.

Flowers
For Every Occasion
BESANÇON
329 JEFFERSON AVE.

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON
(Continued)

H. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirtz
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

SEWICKLEY

Campney's Grocery
"The market for good things to eat."
ESTABLISHED 1874
425 Beaver St.
Tel. Sewickley 1404-08

GRADUATION WEDDING
G-I-F-T-S
THOMAS THOMAS
JEWELER
Professional Repairing
346 Beaver Street Tel. Sewickley 1898

Penguin Book Shop
The Latest Books for Sale
Lending Library: Fiction . . . 3c per day; Non-Fiction . 5c day
434 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 1313

RED CROSS FLORSHEIM
A. E. MILLER
"Good Shoes—Always"
SEWICKLEY, PA.
MIRACLE ARCH DOUGLAS

Myers Sandwich Shop
Breakfasts Luncheons Dinners
"Daggetts" Candies
"Curtiss" Candies "Chuckles"
405 BEAVER STREET

"My, It's GOOD when it comes from
K-L-E-I-N-D-I-E-N-S-T'S HOME BAKERY
436 BEAVER ST. Tel. Sewickley 551

The Colonial Flower Shop
For Your Garden
Hardy Plants, Shrubbery, Rose Bushes, Delphinium, 2 years old @ 25c each, Pansies and English Daisies, Peat Moss, $2.50 a bale. Best Evergreen Grass Seed, 45c a lb.
417 BROAD STREET TEL. SEWICKLEY 845

HEGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
"It's Hegner's if it's Hardware"
Sewickley Pennsylvania
Westinghouse and Electrolux Refrigerators
439 Beaver Street Tel. Sewickley 1128

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DISPLAY ROOM
Wall Papers and Home Furnishings
Geo. Gillespie & Co.
Builders—123 So. Chester Road

TREE WORK
A. W. COLLINS
513 OGDE AVE. PHONE 1272

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

INTERBORO LAUNDRY
Pembroke Avenue East of Union Avenue
LANSDOWNE, PA. Phone Madison 530
Family Budget Laundry Services
We Specialize in Laundering Men's Shirts
Suburban and W. Phila. Collections and Deliveries

UPPER DARBY—Yeadon

SHADES AWNINGS MATTRESSES
Have You Made a Visit to Our New Furniture Store?
ATLAS UPHOLSTERY
John McMullen
438 CHURCH LANE, YEADON, PA.
"Atlas way the best way." Since 1900
Phone MADISON 2557

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Cronenweth's Dry Cleaners
735 ROSS AVE. PE. 0844 420 LIBRARY ST. BR. 1583
EXPERT REPAIR SERVICE
We maintain an especially trained personnel for the handling of Rugs, Drapes and Curtains.

J. H. RUPERT
GENERAL INSURANCE
900 ROSS AVE. CH-0153

YORK

BEAR'S CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Foods
Quality with Service AT
LESHER'S SILK SHOP
120 WEST MARKET STREET
Silks. Scarfs. Hosiery. Negligee. Pajamas

How to Find the Local Dealer
can often obtain the name of a local dealer by consulting the Monitor advertisements of retail stores in your city.

Worth Knowing

5½ MILLION EMPLOYED NEGROES IN THE U.S. HAVE A PURCHASING POWER
OF 2 BILLION ANNUALLY! THE AVERAGE NEGRO BUYS GOODS OF A BETTER QUALITY THAN DO OTHERS OF SIMILAR INCOME.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

3

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Juneau (Alaska) is farther north than Stockholm (Sweden). (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Taft was President before Wilson. (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Tokyo is larger than Chicago. (*Yes..... No....*)

4. A "stone" is 26 pounds. (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Connecticut is the second smallest state. (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. There are 66 books in the Bible. (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. The Muscle Shoals development is in Tennessee. (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. There are 40,000 square feet in an acre. (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Victor Hugo wrote "Les Miserables." (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Montana is the second largest state. (*Yes..... No.....*)

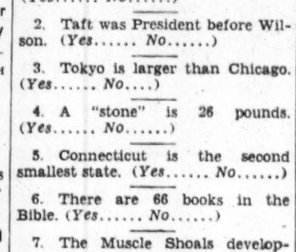
[The correct answers, with details, will be found among the advertisements.]

In Lighter Vein

Fully Decided

Two girl friends met in the street one day. "I hear you've broken off your engagement," said one of them.

"Oh, my dear, yes," answered the other; "Jack simply became impossible. He criticized the way I dressed, objected to my friends, and always expected me to be at his beck and call. Then, on top of all that, he suddenly went off and married another girl. So I simply made up my mind to have nothing more to do with him."—*Kitchener Record.*



—Life

"Well, well, this is a coincidence!"

Goliath

Tourist Trips Over the Mountains.—*Headline in a Weekly Paper.*

He should have looked where he was going.—*Humorist.*

Jubilee Memories

"Have a bath to commemorate Jubilee year."—*Plumber's advertisement.*

We resent the innuendo.—*Punch.*

Exposed

"They say George is an expert in the art of self-defense."

"Nonsense! Edith made him propose in just one week."—*Grit.*

Daily Features

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Metaphysical definitions (many inquiries)—A number of readers have written in asking to what extent the second edition of Webster's New International Dictionary has followed the lead of Funk and Wagnalls' Practical Standard Dictionary in recording definitions of words as used in Christian Science.

In January of 1928, the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., responded to an invitation from the editor of the Practical Standard Dictionary, and sent approved definitions of 28 terms, together with a short biography of Mary Baker Eddy. A copy was also furnished to the publishers of Webster's, who were then considering the problem of issuing a revision.

Both dictionaries used the material substantially as offered, and with appropriate credit, although the new Webster's incorporated its own brief biography of Mrs. Eddy. In addition, however, it inserted a definition of "practitioner."

Three specimen definitions, as taken from the new Webster's, follow:

Baptism—3. *Christian Science.* Purification by Spirit; submergence in Spirit.—*Mary Baker Eddy.*

Intelligence—9. *Christian Science.* The primal and eternal quality of infinite Mind.—*Mary Baker Eddy.*

Miracle—5. *Christian Science.* That which is divinely natural, but must be learned humanly; a phenomenon of Science.—*Mary Baker Eddy.*

The complete list of words represented by authorized definitions, which were selected by the Committee on Publication, and approved by The Christian Science Board of Directors, follows:

angel	Jesus
atonement	man
baptism	matter
Christ	Mind
Christian Science	miracle
death	mortal mind
devil	Principle
error	prophet
Eucharist	resurrection
flesh	salvation
God	Scientist
heaven	soul
hell	Spirit
intelligence	substance

Scholars are in general agreement that the inclusion of metaphysical definitions of these terms in popular dictionaries is a fitting recognition of their widespread usage.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Judas of Damascus

THIS Judas, who is mentioned in Acts 9:11, should not be confused with Judas Iscariot (Matt. 10:4), Judas called Barsabas (cf. Acts 15:22), Judas of Galilee (Acts 5:37) and others who bore this very common name, which is equivalent to the Hebrew "Judah."

When Paul was blinded as a result of the vision which brought about his conversion, his companions led him to Damascus where he took lodgings with the Judas whom we are now considering—a man whose home was situated in "the street which is called Straight" (Acts. 9:11). It was there that after a three-day period of fasting and prayer, Paul was visited by Ananias, who proceeded to baptize him after curing him of his blindness.

We are not told what part Judas played in this memorable incident, beyond the fact that he was Paul's host; but, to this day, travelers are shown what purports to be his house, standing on a lane a few paces from "Straight Street" in Damascus.

Scroggins Fits Into the Boston Public Garden Picture

Florence P. Young of Reading, Mass., Recorded This Scene for the Monitor Camera Club. It Was Impossible to Resist the Urge to Give Boston's Illustrious Squirrel a Place of Honor.

Mr. Scroggins

Florrie Has an Adventure

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

"Land pigeon flies to fishing vessel far at sea."—Boston news item.

FOR two weeks and two days no one on Boston Common had seen Florrie. It didn't take that long for her to be missed. Being one of the best known of Commoners, Florrie could be absent no time without being missed; and as for being away for two weeks and two days—why, that was something of such importance that the whole Common had spoken of little else! There was, therefore, quite a stir in the Scroggins home in Ulmus Americana (American elm) on the morning of the third day of the third week when Fib pecked at the front door and said, "Florrie's back, she's coming."

"Florrie!" said both Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins in delight. And the prominent pigeon herself appeared just as they said it. So they exclaimed "Florrie!" again, and then repeated it several times. Mrs. Scroggins bustled away to get something to eat. Florrie winked and winked busily, and Fib flew here and there about the house, in the standard Fib manner when excited. Scroggins beamed and beamed.

"Have you been far?" he said.

Florrie ceased winking. "Very, very far," she said.

"Don't ask her questions," said Mrs. Scroggins, who came in with food at that moment, "until she's eaten." Fib's rustling stopped and he looked disappointed. "And until Fib has had something too," said Mrs. Scroggins. Fib's bright manner returned.

When the eating was done, Florrie ruffled her wings. "I'll tell you about it," she said.

"Two weeks and two days ago, my cousin Carrie stopped off to see me. She carries messages and that's why she's called Carrie. She told me she goes off with messages and how interesting it is. I asked if I could make a trip with her and she said, 'Certainly.' So we started, but I got caught up by a heavy wind and before I knew it, I was far out over the sea. Then I couldn't tell which way to fly to reach land."

Scroggins walked back and forth, every now and then stopping to look at Florrie with interest so great that it was as though he were looking at her for the first time.

"At last," said Florrie, "I saw a boat. I flew down and landed on it and some very kind gentlemen took me into a nice room and fed me. I liked it so well I stayed with them. They were fishing. I watched them catch great bagfulls of fish—and finally we came back to Boston. And here I am."

Scroggins stood quietly. "Remarkable! Remarkable!" he said.

"Yes, isn't it!" said Fib. Mrs. Scroggins went into the kitchen for more food.

"And one of the most wonderful things," said Scroggins, "is that all the time you were telling the story, Florrie, you never winked once."

The prominent pigeon made up for it by winking and winking and winking.

Daily Anecdote

Greeley's Letter

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HORACE GREELEY'S handwriting was notoriously bad. His editorials were set by a compositor who had, by long practice, become accustomed to its eccentricities.

One day Greeley wrote an editorial on the milk situation in New York City, in which he advocated an early milk train from West Chester. The compositor who usually handled his writings was absent. When the editorial appeared in print Mr. Greeley had advocated "an early swill train."

A great many people were disgusted at this editorial, and none more so than Mr. Greeley, who wrote to the foreman and told him to discharge the man.

As the compositor was leaving, he asked the foreman to let him have the letter which bore Mr. Greeley's well-known signature. He took it to the Times office, where it was readily accepted as a letter of recommendation, and where he promptly was given a job.

Brevities

Providence News-Tribune: An investigator reports that in Missouri and Arkansas Hillbilly crime is decreasing. Probably not decreasing—just transferred to the radio.

Punch: A South-Coast resort advertises a new attraction at the end of the pier for the coming season. Most resorts, however, will be content to leave the sea there as usual.

Humorist: "I take off my hat to the taxpayers of this country," said an official recently. That's all right, so long as he doesn't start handing it round.

Morning Oregonian: If tossing a dollar across the Potomac seems hard, think of spraying $4,880,000,000 from coast to coast.

Quotation for Today

THE gods cannot help a man who loses opportunities.—CHINESE PROVERB.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Office Supplies

ONE young man had occasion to sit for some time in an office while waiting to see the head man. He could not help but notice the soiled blotters on the desks, the stubby pencils, and the almost-empty ink bottles. While he sat there, a money-making idea came to him; and when he left the building he went straight to a wholesale stationer and asked if he might try selling supplies from office to office.

He found a ready sale for things men put off going out to purchase, and in many offices he was told to call each month so that the supplies of the office could be kept up. He slips into near-by towns where there are no stationers, and he is kept busy each day.—J. R. L.

For the Scrapbook

Thoughts Worth Thinking About

All affectation proceeds from possessing something better than the rest of the world possesses, nobody is vain of two legs and two arms, because that is the precise quantity of either sort of limb which everybody possesses.—*Sidney Smith.*

Let those love now who never loved before;
Let those who always loved, now love the more.
—*Thomas Parnell.*

Hearts may be attracted by assumed qualities, but the affections can only be fixed and retained by those that are real.—*DeMay.*

Most surely is there beauty in the ordinary lives of men, though none but an artist can see and appreciate it.—*Ibsen.*

Unselfish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Jacksonville, Fla.

IN A certain city in Florida is located a children's home. At the holiday season a kindly spirited man, a lover of children, made an arrangement whereby each boy and girl of the home might go to the "ten-cent store" and select a gift.

As the file of happy children moved out of the store, and their toys were checked by an employee, it was observed that one little boy carried a doll.

"Why, how is this?" he was asked. "Boys don't usually care about dolls. Wouldn't you rather have an engine?"

"Well, you see," he explained, clear-eyed, "my little sister is in bed and couldn't come, so I am just taking this back for her."

It is needless to add that his unselfed love was promptly rewarded with an armful of toys for his sister—as well as a suitable gift for himself.

What They Say

Originality

"Originality is simply a pair of fresh eyes. Cultivate the habit of looking at things as though you never saw them before. Then start thinking about improvements. Keep looking, looking, looking. New ideas are sure to come."—*Ray Giles.*

Work

"We get out of our troubles only by working harder, not by working less."—*Roger W. Babson.*

Lead Settles Nothing

"Wars are never won; they are only and always lost."—*Bernard M. Baruch.*

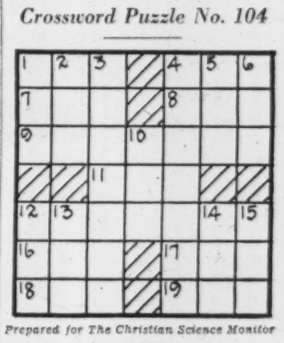
Proof

"Science in the modern sense is a body of knowledge which has been tested by experiment."—*Julian Huxley.*

Borah's View

"Loans made to Europe today are an aid to war."—*Senator William E. Borah.*

Crossword Puzzle No. 104



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

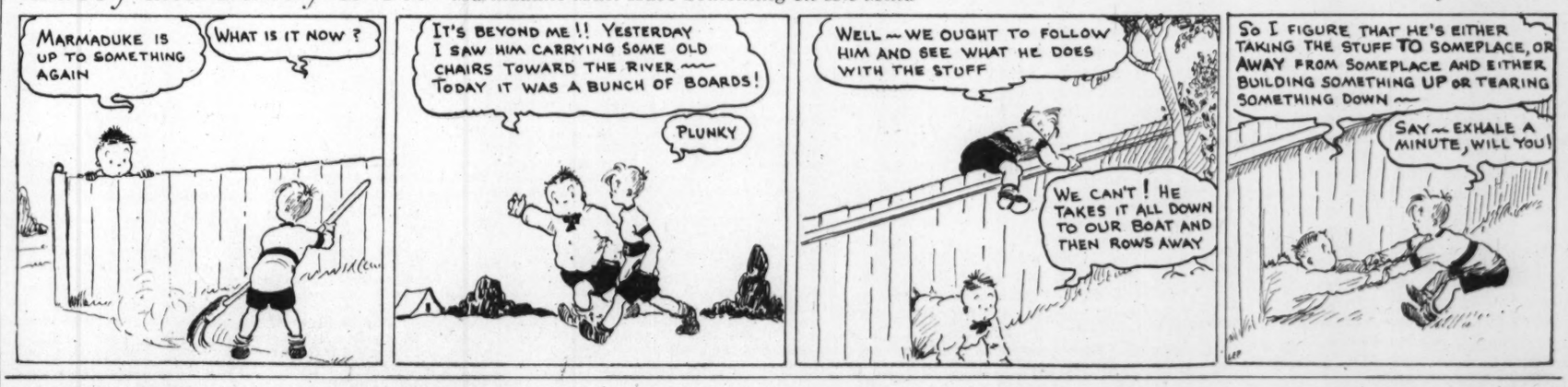
1—Tree
4—To bend in reverence
7—Grassy field
8—Reverential fear
9—Scolded
11—Encountered
12—Frees from tightness
16—Bird
17—Portuguese coin
18—Period of time
19—Japanese monetary unit

Down

1—Priest's vestment
2—Perceive
3—Agreement of musical sounds
4—A company of artillerymen
5—Be indebted to
6—Marry
10—Roman bronze
12—Guided
13—Anglo-Saxon money
14—Born
15—Transgression

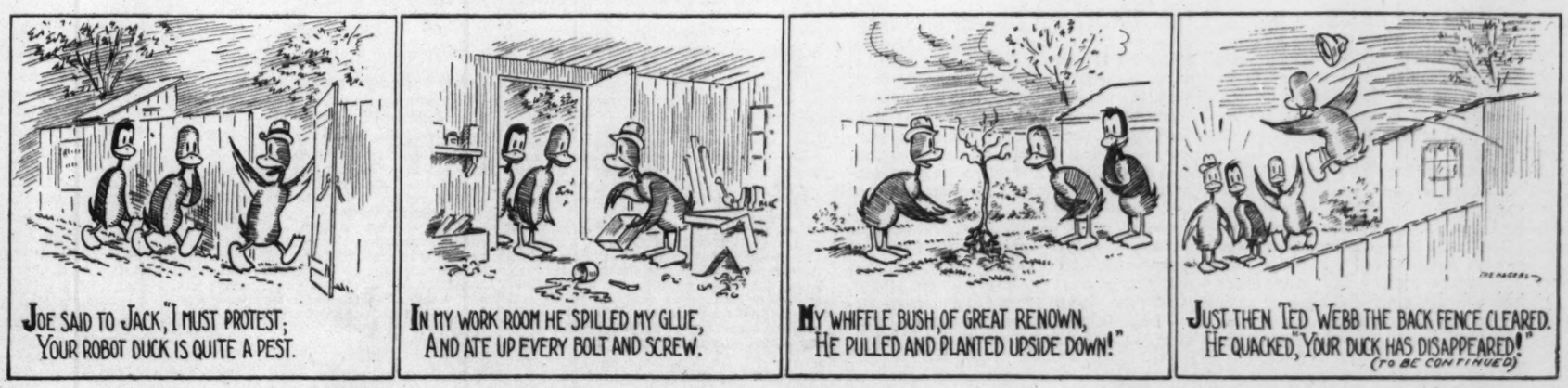
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Marmaduke Must Have Something on His Mind*

By LE PELLEY


MARMADUKE IS UP TO SOMETHING AGAIN
WHAT IS IT NOW ?
IT'S BEYOND ME !! YESTERDAY I SAW HIM CARRYING SOME OLD CHAIRS TOWARD THE RIVER ~~ TODAY IT WAS A BUNCH OF BOARDS!
PLUNKY
WELL ~ WE OUGHT TO FOLLOW HIM AND SEE WHAT HE DOES WITH THE STUFF
WE CAN'T ! HE TAKES IT ALL DOWN TO OUR BOAT AND THEN ROWS AWAY
SO I FIGURE THAT HE'S EITHER TAKING THE STUFF TO SOMEPLACE, OR AWAY FROM SOMEPLACE AND EITHER BUILDING SOMETHING UP OR TEARING SOMETHING DOWN ~~
SAY ~ EXHALE A MINUTE, WILL YOU!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Robot Disappears*

By THE HAGERS


JOE SAID TO JACK, "I MUST PROTEST; YOUR ROBOT DUCK IS QUITE A PEST.
IN MY WORK ROOM HE SPILLED MY GLUE, AND ATE UP EVERY BOLT AND SCREW.
MY WHIFFLE BUSH, OF GREAT RENOWN, HE PULLED AND PLANTED UPSIDE DOWN!"
JUST THEN TED WEBB THE BACK FENCE CLEARED. HE QUACKED, "YOUR DUCK HAS DISAPPEARED!"
(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Another French Crisis

THE Bouisson Cabinet has lasted only four days, and France is again plunged into a crisis. The singular number is used, but, in fact, France is suffering from a Hydra-headed crisis. But, since it focuses on the budget, one may begin to trace the ramifications of the crisis at the Treasury.

The French budget is unbalanced. Since the French do not publish returns, nobody knows how much, but in all probability the amount is not very serious. The United States has an unbalanced budget. And it is much greater in proportion to population than France's. Yet there is no crisis in the United States. Why? Because investors have so much confidence in the United States Government that they are willing to lend money to it for a pittance. Investors in France, however, are extremely jumpy. Hence, instead of raising loan money to cover expenditures, the French have been seeking to trim those expenditures.

This effort has been going on for such a long time that the failure to economize is in itself the cause of many other types of crisis. A *crise budgétaire* causes a *crise politique*. It also leads from time to time to a *crise de confiance* and a *crise morale*. Neither of these latter will be alleviated by the report that ten deputies voted mistakenly to upset the Bouisson Cabinet. Those deputies turned the scale against the new Government. Such a report does not help to keep the parliamentary system high in popular favor, to say the least.

Now all the various crises, though focused in the budget, may be traced back to the *crise economique* and the *crise monétaire*. France has not benefited from the world revival. The reason is that its currency is too expensive for foreign tourists and foreign importers to buy with their own currencies. Therefore they are purchasing fewer French luxury goods and fewer steamship tickets to France.

One of two courses could be taken to meet such a situation. France could reduce the foreign value of its currency, called devaluation. Or it could cut its internal costs, such as wages, so as to bring down French prices to foreign tourists and foreign buyers. As to the first course, France says it will fight against it to the last ditch. But the only alternative is to cut costs. The trouble here is that wage reductions are not feasible when the French worker's living expenses include so many items which, like some agricultural commodities, are subject to price-fixing.

A nice dilemma! While France is on the horns of it, it will go from crisis to crisis. Foreigners could help mightily by holding a currency stabilization conference at which all currencies could be realigned.

Dancing for Delegates

THERE was a sort of unofficial gathering of the League of Nations Sunday in New York City's Central Park. Probably about thirty nations were represented and, in one respect, the delegates acted true to form.

That is to say, each national, even as does each representative at Geneva, frankly strove primarily for a large share of recognition for his own country's claims. With this difference: Instead of seeking to get something, each did his utmost to give something. In this they were all conspicuously successful. What they gave was gaiety, good will and color to all those who were fortunate enough to be anywhere near the Mall.

Folk dances by Finns and Spaniards and Germans competed for vivacity and rhythm with fast-stepping measures executed by twinkling feet of Czechoslovakians, Swedes and Roumanians. America put its best foot foremost in bouncing versions of the old-time country dance, Shoofly, and a choral group of Esthonians presented a wedding dance. It is safe to say the staid and asphalted Mall had never extended its hospitality to such pageantry as the 300 dancers presented in their native costumes descending gracefully from the band stand.

Dancing of this nature is a splendid, normal expression of joy in motion, but, more than all, like communal singing, it breaks down racial barriers. Prejudice yields to admiration as the graceful figures pass. Perhaps Geneva might do worse than imitate Central Park, and when delegates agree to disagree, introduce a Folk Dance Festival till knotty points of difference untie themselves in mutual congratulation.

Fruits of the Jubilee

ONE of the most remarkable features of the recent Silver Jubilee celebrations in Great Britain—along with the splendid reaffirmation of loyalty to the person of the Monarch—was the mutual display of kindliness and brotherly love which characterized the whole proceedings.

No one who heard the King's voice as he radiocast to the world after the thanksgiving service at St. Paul's Cathedral or his reply to the "loyal addresses" presented to him in Westminster Hall later in the week can have failed to notice how deeply he himself was actuated by these influences. And no one who mingled with the great crowds that thronged the streets and the open space in front of Buckingham Palace can have failed to observe the same qualities in his subjects.

During Jubilee Week, the magistrates reported less crime than usual. There was less drunkenness, no public disorder, no wanton destruction of the flood-lit flowers in the royal parks, no hysterical excitement. The crowds were on the best terms with the police and with one another. Social differences went by the board. Even when, as often happened, a mass of humanity was squeezed into a tight space, there was no jostling nor grumbling, only good-natured laughter.

The British nation has honored not only its King but itself in the Jubilee celebrations. It has done more than place on record its love for its sovereign and its devotion to its constitutional liberties. It has given the world an example of self-control and discipline, pointing to the fact that only when individuals are properly self-governed can nations be really free.

Shadow of NRA

AT LEAST the NRA will be permitted to write its own history. Such is one interpretation of the plans announced by President Roosevelt, after consultation with congressional leaders, for continuance of the shell of the organization stripped of the code-making powers which were the reason for its existence.

Undoubtedly the voluminous records of NRA are a rich mine of material for research in the effects of a gigantic and high-pressure experiment in control of industry. It should yield, as the President says, a vast amount of information as to the effect of codes and their abandonment upon working conditions and trade practices.

Unquestionably also, the Government will be playing only the part which most would expect of a humane employer when it seeks to find continued work for at least a portion of the 5400 persons who otherwise would be thrown immediately on the street, and to taper off the organization with a hope of more gradual absorption of these people into private occupations.

Yet the objectivity or impartiality with which these workers can look into the record of NRA and interpret its significance, will be immediately under suspicion. However fair their intentions, they will, in spite of themselves, be its defenders. They are committed to its policies as to their own preservation. They are bound to justify it and seek its recrudescence in new lawmaking.

Whether that new lawmaking will take the form of an attempt at amendment of the Constitution is not yet clear. Mr. Roosevelt parried a question on that point. Yet by word and action he has indicated he believes little of what he wishes in regard to protection of labor conditions can be done within the bounds of the interstate commerce clause as now defined. And he characterizes the proposed nine-months extension of a shadow NRA as a "stopgap" measure. This can be of service if it turns up facts about business instead of propaganda for new controls. NRA has had too little of the one, too much of the other.

Certainly there is in sober fact a need for evaluation of what was good and bad in the purposes and methods of NRA, an appraisal of what is worth preserving out of the experiment. Independent study as well as that of the Administration's organization should help determine this.

A Supreme Court of Taste

AT THE moment, when France is celebrating the three-hundredth anniversary of her renowned Academy, it is not surprising that the question should have been raised whether Britain and America would not do well to establish institutions for themselves, which, like the Academy, would elect into membership the forty most eminent contemporary writers, and act as arbiters of taste and judgment in matters of language and literature.

The idea of a national Academy in England or the United States is not, of course, new. A proposal for one in London was seriously considered in 1616, when Ben Jonson, the dramatist friend of Shakespeare, and Michael Drayton, the poet, were suggested as two of the original members. But the plan came to nothing. In the eighteenth century academies were set up in Boston and Philadelphia. There have also been academies in other European countries, but, famous as some of them became, none has achieved anything like the celebrity of the great French Academy, whose tercentenary is now being celebrated.

Opponents of the Academy are fond of insisting that many famous writers, including Rousseau, Balzac and Molière, never succeeded in gaining election to it, deducing therefrom that it is a conservative and slow-moving body. But, as Matthew Arnold long ago recognized, its services in keeping the French language pure and logical, largely through its great dictionary, and in setting up a standard of taste and good breeding, have had an excellent effect upon the general body of French literature, preserving it from extravagance and vulgarity. Whether the individualistic Anglo-Saxon temperament, which has always preferred genius to correctness, is well suited to such an Academy's influence is still another matter.

Jane Addams's Home

Book News of the Day

"HULL HOUSE is still Jane Addams's home; it is Jane Addams in charm and hospitality," writes Winifred E. Wise in JANE ADDAMS OF HULL HOUSE (New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.50), published just as Miss Addams left her beloved building for the last time. Perhaps no more significant words than these have been uttered in the tributes which have poured in from every part of the world. For the work Miss Addams did does live and will continue to live, as all such impersonal service must.

Miss Addams herself helped to organize the material for the book, which sets forth what went into making the woman that she was. It has been written by a woman who knows Hull House well as a volunteer worker there. And it is as simple, as refreshing, as inspiring as Miss Addams herself.

* * *

Jane Addams was not yet eight years old when she had her first glimpse of poverty. She wiggled her loose front tooth thoughtfully, the author tells us, and then decided, "When I'm a grown-up lady, I'm going to live in a great big house, but I don't want it to be near other nice ones. I want to live right next door to poor people, and the children can play in my yard."

Her father approved her decision and he it was who gave the next lesson in the preparation which led so directly to Hull House. In her brand-new blue and white plaid wool cape with a blue velvet hood she came downstairs one Sunday morning to be told, "It's a very nice cape. But I wouldn't wear it to Sunday school and make other little girls who haven't new clothes feel unhappy." The little girl went upstairs to put on the old cloak.

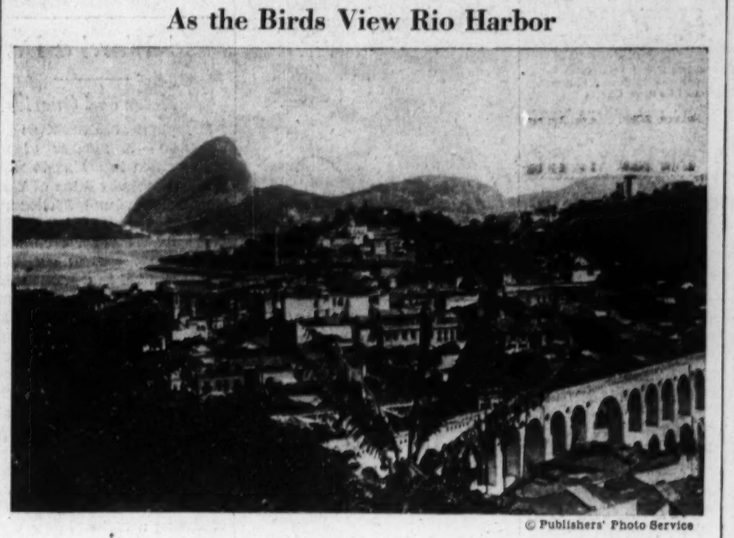
* * *

Miss Addams met her rebuffs. Thus she found that although she had worked for the Hoover food administration there were still towns in the United States where the "pacifist" was not welcome to make speeches. But recognition came with the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize—a sum which she turned over to the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom, of which she was president.

On her own days at Hull House Miss Wise has drawn liberally for the spontaneous comments of the people of the neighborhood who have been fed, clothed, taught, given pleasure and encouraged to study music, writing, pottery—whatever they displayed aptitude for.

Half a century after her valedictory address as president of her class at Rockford Seminary it could be said of Miss Addams that she had answered her own plea: "The opening of the ages has long been waiting for this type of womanhood. . . . Now is the time for a faint realization of this type, with her faculties clear and acute, from the study of science, and with her hand upon the magnetic chain of humanity." M. S.

As the Birds View Rio Harbor



© Publishers' Photo Service

By Cable to the Sugar Loaf

THE "Sugar Loaf," Pão d'Assucar, in Portuguese, towers on the port side as we enter the world's fairest harbor. Like the rocky crown of some majestic mountain submerged in a prehistoric cataclysm, it rises somberly out of the blue tropic sea to mark the traveler's way into the port of Rio de Janeiro.

The Sugar Loaf's sides are smooth and precipitous. They rise almost sheer from the sea, seeming to afford scarce foothold for a bird. How, then, can man ever have scaled them? Yet he has, for now as we round the mighty rock into the inner harbor, we discover a building on the very tip of the pinnacle. And if our binoculars are sufficiently powerful we shall see people there, too, humanity high in the air on a craggy eminence which might well be sacred to the birds alone.

How have they come there? Let us go and solve the problem for ourselves. For to ascend the Sugar Loaf is one of the first objectives to the visitor in Rio de Janeiro.

* * *

Through the picturesque exotic streets of the Brazilian capital we go by trolley car to the foot of one of the many hills amidst which lies the city beautiful of South America. It is a steep hill with sharply rising sides, almost as steep as the Pão d'Assucar itself. You would say that not even a mountain goat could negotiate these mighty rocks. Yet it has been done and by men, too, as we are about to see.

Here, then, is the landward terminus of a cable-way that seems to lead into the clouds themselves. Coming up the harbor we have seen, stretching between yonder peak and the crown of the Sugar Loaf, what seemed a mere thread. And along the thread, like a spider upon his tenuous web, crawled through the upper air a tiny speck, slowly and cautiously, as if full of doubt.

But the thread is a double cable, two three-and-a-half-inch lines of strong wire rope, half a mile in length and more. And the speck making so careful a way along them is a small trolley car with ample room for twenty-two passengers. Here is the car awaiting us. And into the air at an angle of more than forty-five degrees stretches the cable, far upward to the first hilltop.

High adventure in more than one sense seems the exploit upon which we are about to embark. Yet here, if ever, is security and efficiency. The doubt, even as the speck itself, was only an illusion of the distance. We shall go through the air even more safely than by airplane yet with no less a sense of exaltation, through the air from peak to peak over Rio and the world-famed harbor. And at last we shall gain the pinnacle of the Sugar Loaf, there to regard with half-credulous wonder the stupendous engineering feat that enables us to flit from mountain top to mountain top as easily as the birds themselves.

* * *

The first ascent bears us a thousand feet skyward along some fifteen hundred feet of wire rope stretched tautly from the ground to the edge of a rocky cliff which seems, as we commence the climb, to be wreathed in the filmy trade clouds which drape themselves over Rio's numberless hills.

The level ground falls away before us, rapidly, silently, even as beneath an airplane's flight from earth. We approach the face of the mountain which frowns upon us grimly as El Capitán upon the Yosemite traveler. Closer it comes and closer, and so smooth is it that not even the most skilled Alpinist could ascend for a hundred feet. Yet somewhere, perhaps on the farther side, men have scaled these giant pinnacles to lay the foundations of the anchorage for the cables along which we ride.

We gain the first summit. And here, amazedly, we find, not the barren crest of a sea-girt crag with foothold only for the gulls, but a kind of roof garden of the upper air, with a restaurant from whose windows you look down a thousand feet upon the splendid city, dance pavilion and orchestra, flowers and fountains and broad promenades, here among the clouds over Rio.

But this is only the initial stage. Crossing the miniature park in the skies we come to the terminus of the cable leading to the Sugar Loaf itself. Yonder across an infinite distance, or so it seems, and higher in air is the farther peak. Out of the ocean it towers and all beyond is sea, the deep blue South Atlantic stretching unbroken even to the Old World. A remote station in the skies is the summit of the Sugar Loaf. And as we take our places in the diminutive car there comes again the thrill of one's first airplane journey.

* * *

Far below us lie the city, the harbor, the thick tropical verdure dotted with the sunlike brilliance of the Brazilian shower-of-gold tree. Behind is a sheer cliffside. Ahead and above is the rocky summit to which we daringly aspire. Above and between them all we hang, a score of people in a little box gliding slowly but securely along a line of wire rope.

The cable sags a little with our weight and as the Pão d'Assucar draws nearer the ascent is sharp and stirring. Then, ere yet the beauty of the scene below has had opportunity fully to disclose itself to us, we are upon the Sugar Loaf. We glide smoothly into a little station and step out upon a rocky platform beyond which is securely anchored deep in the mountain itself the end of the great cables.

And now all the vast city, the harbor large enough to shelter every ship on earth, the background of mountains hazily blue in the far distance, the rich tropical growth everywhere, all of one of the most wonderful scenes in the world lies in panorama beneath us. And as darkness falls and the short tropical twilight fades, the grandeur of the picture by day yields to its even greater glory by night. Singly and in clusters the lights of the queen of cities sparkle and flash and flame far beneath us as we stand here on the Sugar Loaf in the gathering darkness, with only that thin thread of wire, invisible now, linking us to earth. M. T. G.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

English Rail Electrification

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Reading the interesting articles in the Jubilee number of The Christian Science Monitor, the article headed "More Power to the Locomotive" had an especial interest to me, as many years of my life have been occupied upon the electrification of railways in the Lancashire area of this country, and I should like to point out a statement in your article which stands in need of correction.

It is that portion which reads under the heading "Steady Development," where it is mentioned that

> The first electric line was put into operation in 1911, from London to Crystal Palace; etc., etc.

It will be found there were two systems of railway electrification operating in this country many years before the date you name. The first was some sixty miles of single railway track, with sixteen intermediate stations, between Liverpool, Southport and Coossens, along a rapidly developing residential area of the Lancashire coast, then worked by the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway, which has since become a part of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway.

There was a branch of the London & North Eastern Railway Company between Newcastle-on-Tyne and Whitley Bay, on the northeast coast, about the same mileage brought into operation about the same period as the Liverpool, Southport and Coossens, which was put into service March, 1904, the Newcastle-Whitley Bay a few weeks later.

There was also a minor system of electric railway traction operating even before the two named lines—between Portrush and Giants' Causeway in Northern Ireland—but the exact date I am unable to say; but this was the first electrification of rail transport in the British Isles. FRANK TATTERSALL

Southport, Eng.

The Lemon Grower's Case

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An article appearing under the caption, "Lemon Growers Plan Scarcity to Raise Prices," calls for amplification, in my opinion, to dispel apprehension on the part of consumers regarding the possible price effect of the market-control program in question and the motive actuating its sponsors.

"Scarcity" implies a deficiency in quantity, and if the plan were designed to restrict shipments to that extent, abnormally high prices might be expected to rule; but not for long, for immediately imports from Italy and other large producing countries would be on their way to our Atlantic ports to re-establish a normal price level.

The sponsors of this plan, the members of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, who produce approximately 90 per cent of all the lemons grown in the United States, well know that any attempt to bring about artificially high prices must fall by its own weight; that the future of our domestic lemon industry depends upon the policy of fair dealing which has characterized the activities of the exchange during the many years of its existence.

The object of the plan, an emergency measure necessitated by unprecedented overproduction, is to *stabilize* the market, restricting shipments only to the point where the grower may realize returns more nearly approximating the cost of production. The increase in cost to the consumer would be almost negligible, for the reason that under a co-operative marketing system all fixed charges for picking, hauling, packing, shipping and selling at wholesale are borne by the grower, and a slight increase in price is at once reflected in his returns. At present growers are realizing only a small fraction of production costs.

Manifestly such an uneconomic condition, if prolonged, would be ruinous to the industry, and the market-control program is proposed as a means of adjustment, fair to all concerned. I think no one will deny the right of lemon growers and of the thousands of employees in the industry to reasonable compensation, and I doubt whether the program would have received the approval of the California Agricultural Pro-rate Commission if it had contemplated anything beyond reasonable returns. BUDD D. GRAY

Greenwich, Conn.

An International NRA

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I would like to suggest for the consideration of the League of Nations, an International NRA, the object of which, as in some countries, would be to establish maximum hours of work, minimum wages, abolish child labor, establish the right to collective bargaining by labor, and abolish unethical trade practices; also to establish social security.

Countries which agreed to this International NRA would be appropriately recognized, and those which did not do so, would be appropriately discriminated against according to law.

Nail and tooth combination is as much wrong among nations as it is among industrialists in one country. The world is a unity and what is good for one is good for all.

Larchmont, N. Y. WILLIAM C. WATT

"Liquor and Logic"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial captioned "Liquor and Logic" in no ambiguous language scored a bull's-eye by exposing the hypocrisy of the traffickers in the drink trade. They spend literally millions in their efforts to again make the people of America drink-conscious, and then set up a smoke screen to befog the less thinking or less discerning portion of the community by spending $100,000 (prodigious sum) of their enormous profits to "dissuade" motorists from partaking of their products, which they persistently extol as of great benefit to humanity. If alcohol and gasoline don't mix, why should alcohol and business mix, or alcohol and athletics, or alcohol and clear, steady thinking? E. B.

Boston.

The Wide Horizon

Cheering Days in Farm States

By F. B. Nichols

BUFFALO, KAN.

THE current farm situation in the Middle West mirrors a remarkable improvement. There is ample moisture in the soil over all the prairie states. In most localities through this area, as at Kansas City, the rainfall for the year has been slightly above average. Even the "dust bowl" of southwest Kansas and the Panhandle country of Oklahoma and Texas has disappeared under the heavy precipitation of recent weeks.

This improvement in the crop outlook has been accompanied by firm agricultural prices. They reflect both a shortage of supplies and an improved demand. Noteworthy advances in quotations have been registered on the livestock markets. Hogs, for instance, are selling for nearly three times the prices of a year ago.

Agriculture's improved position has been outlined recently on impressive charts prepared by trained economists. It also is shown by comparisons of the setup facing individual countrymen with the outlook they met in past seasons.

* * *

On my farm in southeastern Kansas, for example, the crop prospect is the best of any season in the last decade. The meadows and pastures are carpeted by a heavy growth of lush grass. Wheat, oats, and corn are doing well. The spring sunshine "is making the crops jump right out of the ground."

My cattle are worth 8 cents a pound as they graze on the green hills. Two years ago I sold our annual beef crop for 3½ and 4 cents a pound. Even as late as last December I marketed steers for a lump price that was based on 5 cents a pound.

I have been offered $2.50 an acre for the prairie grass growing on my meadows. But I shall not accept this offer, as I expect to secure a larger profit by assuming the financial risk involved in baling and marketing the crop. In 1932 I was offered 25 cents an acre for the grass growing on the same land.

A short time ago I sold my last year's wheat crop for 90 cents a bushel. Farmers here generally expect to get about that price for the bread grain they grow in 1935. In 1932 my wheat was worth 23 cents a bushel at threshing time.

* * *

As their financial outlook improves, rural people are spending more money for fabricated products. A current sharp upward trend may be noted in the sales of mail order houses and agricultural implement companies. The volume of business also is increasing at most country stores. The greatly deferred buying of farm folks has at last become a factor of real consequence to commercial organizations.

A considerable part of their money is going directly or indirectly to what business students so commonly classify as "depressed industries," those making durable goods. On this farm (and the illustration is typical of the current expenditures on many places over America) we recently have purchased much roofing. Glass was bought for repairing broken windows on the barns and smaller buildings. I jacked up the corner of my largest barn, where the foundation had become weakened, and used a great deal of cement in anchoring it firmly.

Two or three years ago, in those days of 23-cent wheat and 3½-cent steers, I would not have thought of making such improvements. Along with other rural people over the nation, we were "getting along" as best we could without them.

* * *

I traveled recently on the great United States Highway 40, west of Kansas City. And I observed that most of the drivers of the numerous livestock trucks which were returning home from that city were blessed with a profitable "back haul." Their loads included articles commonly purchased by farmers, and especially farm machinery, building materials and paints. Until recently such trucks usually were empty on their homeward trip.

Some countrymen I know have had few agricultural products to sell this spring, and have made little expansion in their purchases. Indeed, the pronounced upward course of rural trade recently has been out of line with its common trend. Farmers normally are light buyers of fabricated products until midsummer, when the movements of crops and livestock assume a large volume, and bring them considerable new money. Sales to the agricultural market usually reach their first peak in the fall, and another in midwinter.

Farmers through the prairie states generally are convinced that the agricultural price trend is headed definitely upward. They think their business is in the ascendancy. This belief naturally encourages them to buy the materials required in doing a better job on their land. Rural sales will continue to increase later in the year if it materializes into as good an agricultural season as the present outlook indicates.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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War and Leisure

By Sydney Greenbie

SPORTSMEN OF WAR
A Military Parade.
Underwood & Underwood

As ONE WHO HAS LIVED MUCH among many nations and primitive peoples, I have often observed that the martial spirit is a highly artificial creation for the sake of building up social spirit and personal importance. No one who has watched animals at play or seen savages dance would regard war as a sign of brute instinct in civilized man, because the instinct of the brute and the savage is not toward killing, such as war.

Among the most primitive, most barbarous, most savage of peoples, the spirit of war is not natural; it is maintained by constant exercises. The Indian, the African, the South Sea savage, who live in a constant state of fear and indolence, do not take to war easily. Knowing no arts of dominance and self-preservation except fighting, having no skills for peace, they keep up the arts of war in order to keep the spirit of war alive. That's what they had their war dances for. In other words, believing war to be essential to their survival, they keep practicing war skills, because they know that the war spirit is a cultivated spirit, and not an inherently natural one to the human race.

* * *

Why do savages tattoo their faces? Why do they make themselves hideous to the point of horror? Why do they insert pieces of bone into their lips, their ears, lacerate their faces, mutilate themselves, paint themselves in war paint? To impress their enemies! They wish to arouse fear and dread in the hearts of their enemies first of all, and then they wish to cover up the fear and dread that is in their own hearts as well. Lest a savage should give himself away, lest he blanch with the fear that is in him, he tattoos his face, masks himself, makes himself look hideous.

Fighting is not a true instinct. The savage makes himself look dreadful to ward off his enemies, just as the rattlesnake rattles to warn away the creature he fears. And because fighting is not a true human instinct, the savage whips himself into a frenzy of warlikeness by war dances, by sham battles, by play or sport to arouse his dormant, lazy, peace-loving nature to the point of strife. And among animals, too, fighting is only a means of self-preservation in the face of danger; but in a situation in which all are in danger, as when surrounded by flood or fire, animals have been known to sit side by side; and rare is the animal that kills his own species needlessly. Eliminate the fear, and you turn war into play.

* * *

This building up of the tribe with martial music, uniforms, etc., has social by-products. It builds physique, a sense of national cohesion, and makes for discipline and order in the conduct of peacetime activities. But in civilized society, why depend on the barbarous idea of fighting for such social effects? The fact is we have outgrown war, but we don't know it. There are three principal motives commonly alleged for fighting: Individual men may gain thereby personal glory, position or property; groups may increase the sale of munitions; nations may triumph over weaker nations and increase their territory or advantages. But how much is war now necessary to any of these ends?

In the old days, soldiers enlisted because they had hope of getting something out of war. There were lands to be distributed, oppressive social conditions to escape, spoils to be anticipated. But the modern soldier can hope for little personally. The lure of adventure is gone. Loot is virtually nil. He does not even follow the direct leadership of a lord whom he loves. He cannot even be sure that he actually is defending his own country. Without fear, without an ideal, he would not fight. Apart from love of those he calls his own, without faith in an ideal, such as democracy, what, then, shakes him out of his aversions for war and hurls him against his fellow men? Boredom, emotional ennui, love of excitement. Then, too, there are comradeship in communal danger, community of devotion—a dozen magnificent ends, glorious in themselves, of the very essence of civilization and good, great things worth fighting for.

But what if civilization discovered a way of getting these things for man without fighting for them? Within

SPORTSMEN OF PEACE
The Olympic Games, 1932.
© International News Photo

Photo, Ewing Galloway

CHINA IS NOT MILITARISTIC

". . . They Are Too Busy, Too Preoccupied Doing Things, Too Busy Making a Living, Too Interested and Contented With Their Own Culture and Ways of Life."

the minds and hearts of people is this passion for selfhood, this passion to do and to be. Find substitutes for the war thrill, for the passionate comradeship in a great cause, and you find the solution to the disarmament problem.

For decades now we have been assured that nations are driven to conflict by vicious rulers. Until the rise of dictators, we put the blame on monarchs. And because we failed to recognize the fundamental nature of man, we have let ourselves into a false interpretation of the motives that lead men to fight. Now that we see a recrudescence of national hatreds among masses of men free from monarchs, giving into the hands of dictators powers their monarchs never dreamed of taking, we are concluding even more that war is a natural human instinct. And because we have just exposed the munition manufacturers and shown how they sold to compatriot and to enemy alike the means of warfare, we are blaming these munition manufacturers without taking the trouble to understand why they were able to carry on this duplicity.

Contrary to current opinion, I believe that the munition manufacturers are only a fraction of the evil. They keep up a barrage of war propaganda in order to lay the basis of fear in the hearts of both sides. But this is not the same as leading to the outbreak of war. So far as these munition manufacturers go, they have gained their ends if they have sold the battleships, the guns and the explosives. Beyond that point there is serious danger that war would deprive them of these gains. They might sell more munitions, but they might lose all they won. Like the tattooing of the savage, any civilized nation is protected by the display of battleships, by the marching of vast armies, the mask of fortifications. These hide each nation's own fears of war and aim to put terror in the hearts of the enemy; and the parades are the war dances. Here is the crux of the situation again. Men fight—but neither patriotism, nor religion, nor the greed for things have ever led a happy, interested, contented pair of nations from peace to bloodshed.

* * *

It has been said that overpopulation leads to war. Kings want lots of children. Dictators, too. For soldiers. Capitalists, so we are told, want lots of children for cheap labor. Then the pressure of population sets them to fighting for more land. So runs the tale. But on the other hand, without thinking, we point to the teeming populations of Asia as weak, dormant, lazy, lacking in national feeling. That is the fate that awaits us, we are told, unless we prepare. I think this is nonsense. Japan had only about 30,000,000 when she began her militaristic strutting. China and India, for all their 400,000,000 each, are not militaristic, pressure of population notwithstanding. Why? In the case of China, at any rate, because they are too busy, too preoccupied doing things, too busy making a living, too interested and contented with their own culture and ways of life.

Finally, what was formerly gained by war is now gained by war play. A nation has only to threaten war, to keep up a military appearance, and under that barrage of war scares it peacefully carries out aggressions often even greater than those achieved by actual war. This was true of Japan in Manchuria.

* * *

For the sake of his dreams of freedom, man has fought himself into slavery. From the day he formed the first tribe he has stampeded himself into the last labor union. For every ounce of actual battle, man has wasted a pound of war play. It is idle to talk of peace so long as the arts of peace lack the glamour of the arts of war. Until men learn to live so daringly that every day is filled with adventure, with change, with triumph, and the slough of monotony is channeled into the brook of possibilities, men will not forgo the exhilaration of battle. Between slavery of the commonplace existence and the slavery of regimentation in war, there is no uncertain choice. It is war.

When the dances were discouraged among the natives of the South Seas, they began to vanish as a race. These dances, mere exercises that kept the peoples alert, were the antidote to the warm climate which left them lazy and inert. They lost zest. Had substitutes first been found, this would not have happened. Maoris of New Zealand would fight until either side used up its ammunition or its clubs; then they would share up their weapons, and begin fighting again. Fighting was a sport. It was exhilarating.

So long as we in America had to struggle with the frontier, all was well. So long as both Europe and America were not helped by machines and industrialism in the struggle for existence, all was well. But now that the machine threatens to deprive us of the need for work, we are in exactly the same state as the Marquesans when denied their dances. We lose our zest. We face this alleged new leisure, which is really neither new nor leisure, with fear because we have found no substitutes for experience, for adventure, for thrill. The old remedy for idleness and boredom was war. We fight for country, family, property; as is only right. But surely we can devise surrogates for these truly sublime human loves and ideals. If we will but admit to ourselves that we are all equally afraid of war, that it is not an instinct but a bad habit, that all that war means to us can be lived out and played out in other fields, then only will we stop masking and tattooing and distorting ourselves.

Some have suggested sport as a substitute for war. Sport is good in itself, but it is no substitute for war. It is competitive. The arts of peace, the crafts, the dances, the industries are too individualistic, too reserved, too quiet, to serve as substitutes. They are merely steppingstones to exhilaration, to thrill, to great courage and daring, which is the essence of war. Even the nations enjoying great carnivals annually do not free themselves from the war habit.

When a modern nation finds itself cut off from some essential basic product, like rubber, it puts its laboratory scientists to work to create a synthetic product. Why cannot this method be used when a nation finds a need for the results of war, which are so often sublime—like courage, devotion, self-sacrifice? Why can't it manufacture a social synthetic substitute for war? In developing its recreational resources, its hills, its national parks, creative comradeship, America is turning its attention in the right direction. But they are only leads. If I were able to offer some such definite synthetic substitute for war, I would be much wiser than I feel I am. But the parallel can be made easily enough. For such a synthetic product to be effective it must have in it all the elements of grandeur, of courage, of self-sacrifice and self-fulfillment. It must be tangible, patriotic. It must be something that, like air, beauty, or color, can be consumed without being destroyed. It must have the attribute of amalgam, yet it must have the quality of eminence, so that the sense of personal superiority, national pride and achievement will not suffer.

When man found war as a means to this marvelous social synthesis, he was young and inexperienced. But men find joy, contentment, and triumph in age as well as in youth. Man is no longer a young colt. Surely his larger knowledge and wider experience can find a new means of expression without losing all the wonder and grandeur and power of the preceding one. But not by decrying war will he achieve this. Rather does a bland pacifism lead him to boredom, which is the most explosive element in man.

Once in history an organized and exciting communal life ministering to the instincts, satisfied by war play through dressing up, music, and personal reward, was actually achieved. The Greeks had developed athletics, drama, and dancing originally as a training for soldiers, but these soon became merely cultural ends and were their own justification in free and happy civic communities. The attempt was premature, but may we not hope to make it again with better success?

* * *

In suggesting an alternative to war, it must not be misunderstood as mere pacifism. War has called out some of the finest of human impulses, such as loyalty, the righting of wrongs, and heroism. Nor can the Greeks be held as an example of what we should seek. This is a new age and a different world. For us to seek a synthetic substitute for war, which is essentially destructive, is no more unpatriotic than it was unpatriotic to the gas companies for Thomas A. Edison to work out ways of lighting our world by electricity. Just as he found an alternative for gas light, so can we find an alternative for war, without discarding loyalty, the righting of wrongs, and heroism.

The Swedes, the Swiss, and the Scots, former great disturbers of peace, found a way. By a simple process of re-educating its farm classes through the Hochschule (resident adult education centers), the Scandinavians devised an alternative.

But no alternative can be effective unless these basic appeals to loyalty and heroism are satisfied. Though few men are carried off their feet by these appeals, yet in the stress of wartime, they respond to this pressure readily. If the pageantry, the music, the parades, and pretty girls giving kisses to the enlisted men, succeed in whipping up war spirit, they can be used at all times in the way of substitutes. If people had enough music, dressing up, communal excitement in their peacetime lives, at least these things couldn't be used to put over a war, because they would be surfeited with them.

Disasters call forth the same feelings as war, but we can't manufacture these as a substitute. Great expeditions like that of Rear Admiral Byrd and his party to the South Pole can and do satisfy. Surely we can make it possible for people to be heroes, to face danger with a view to the protection of their countries and their families, to enjoy the loyalties of common danger, in peace as well as in war. Surely by offering the rewards of war in return for patriotism in peace, we could keep alive the spirit of self-sacrifice for the good of the group. In fact, it is already a very powerful factor in the lives of nations, so that, for the good of all, people have devoted themselves to industrial and economic development, as in Russia, with a passion that only religion had ever brought out in them before. Almost any of the arts and crafts, the dances, the hikes, the use of camera, fishing, the full use of leisure, if made available for the peoples of the world, would be satisfactions that would allay man's restiveness and relieve him of his boredom.

* * *

But man wants to go beyond mere homely pleasures to thrill, exhilaration and abandon. It may be pointed out that hunters have but one moment of exhilaration—when they see that their shot has gone home. But those who hunt with the camera have a thousand thrills—when creeping up on an animal, watching its reactions when startled, even enjoying the thrill of a ride on the back of a bull moose through a lake, and subsequent thrills of developing films and watching the expressions on the faces of their friends.

Surely, man's hunting of man can be diverted into leisure-time pursuits equally constructive and equally exalting. In our reactions to the promise of new loyalties, new interests coming from more freedom in which to live out our lives, one can see, as one watches these personal interests, that already modern life has evolved passions, devotions, consecrations that cannot but absorb man's energies as only war absorbed them in the days gone by. With our industrial foundations made secure, it is but a matter of time when something more than brass bands and bright uniforms will be the only means of arousing men's loyalties and heroism.

As men fed on garlic built the Pyramids, and primitive peoples in Indo-China built the temples of Angkor-Wat, as Aztecs and Malays built the ruins of Central America and Peru, so it is not unlikely that the next thousand years will be spent by men in rearing monuments to their devotions, rather than in destroying one another for their hatreds. Let, then, all men and women begin with some personal hobby, merging their private likes with those of others similarly minded, and before very long they will find through these avenues all of the satisfactions which marching in uniform gave them.

On to Wimbledon!

Helen Wills Moody, After Six Weeks of Practice, Abruptly Packs Her Trunks and Leaves for England to Contest the Net Championship After 20 Months Away From the Courts

By Courtland Holdom

HELEN WILLS MOODY is on her way to Wimbledon with a trunk full of tennis clothes and new racquets, and a determined look in her eye!

This news was the equivalent, to the tennis world, of a frontier town announcement that "Black Pete's headed for the 'Oasis' with two guns and a mean look!"

Until mid-May, most observers felt that any possibility of a comeback by the former queen of the courts was highly dubious. She had been practicing some six weeks, it is true, after 20 months' absence from the game: but she seemed merely dallying with the sport, and more interested in art or the Junior League than any serious desire to recapture a crown.

Then, just a few hours before she boarded the Overland Limited, she called in San Francisco reporters and announced she was going to England. Almost simultaneously, cables from Britain brought word that Mrs. Moody had entered for the Wimbledon championships.

Certain it is there was little indication the former women's national champion intended to re-enter tournament play in the near future, when this correspondent called on Mrs. Moody just a few days before her departure from the Pacific coast.

* * *

In her beautiful home atop Nob Hill, she had been willing to discuss tennis, but protested any suggestion that she had definite plans for the future.

"I really have no idea just what I shall do," she had said. "In my practice I have not yet worked up to one full set a day: but that's not unexpected, for I never play more than two sets in practicing."

Mrs. Moody had worked out a schedule of daily living which included all the things she likes best. There was regular tennis practice each morning, painting in the afternoons, and evenings free to spend with her husband. "Tennis really isn't a thing which need interfere with one's other activities," she remarked. "It doesn't take me more than two hours each morning for my practice, counting the time I spend dressing. I have often thought how much less time-consuming tennis is than golf, for instance.

"My schedule is well suited to San Francisco, too," she continued. "It is usually pleasant in the mornings, and in the afternoon the wind is apt to be blowing, and one is much more comfortable indoors painting. I am taking up work in oils now, and I am not at all sure I shall ever learn."

The art critics, however, are not much worried about Mrs. Moody's talent. They recall her pencil and wash work of tennis players and other subjects, the exhibitions that she has had in San Francisco, and rather look for some very pleasing work from this star of the net.

FROM TENNIS TO STILL LIFE
And Now Helen Wills Moody Is Returning to Tennis Again After 20 Months' Absence From Tournament Play.

HELEN WILLS MOODY IN HER NOB HILL HOME

Her home is ideally suited to a painter. The spacious living room, with its high ceiling and north skylight, is flooded with an even, steady illumination which brings out the richness of colors in draperies and furnishings, and must be the perfect desideratum of the artist.

"We were very fortunate in finding just this place," she told me. "I happened to be passing here a number of years ago and, looking up through this window behind the balcony, I could see the skylight but no curtains. Thinking the place might be for rent, I rang the bell to inquire. An elderly man informed me that this was his home, and invited me in. I found all these built-in seats around the sides of this room stacked several feet thick with his paintings, and it turned out, as I afterward learned, that he had lived here many years, painting steadily, and never even attempting to sell a piece of his work. He has since passed on, so we have been able to take the place."

Like so many homes in San Francisco, one passing up the narrow little street called Pleasant would scarcely visualize the charm to be found within this house. Of course, if he chanced to look up at the great window, with its Venetian blind behind an attractive balcony, he might realize that Arthur Brown, well known for his work in designing some of San Francisco's most beautiful public buildings, was the architect of this home. Following a plan quite usual in San Francisco, the house is divided into three apartments, the one with the studio being intended for the owner, with the others to be rented for income to finance the property.

"We like this place because it is both a studio and a really livable home," Mrs. Moody said. "So many of the artists' studios in San Francisco are simply lofts in the downtown buildings, and one would have a great deal of difficulty, I should think, in living comfortably in them. I know it is done, but we prefer this sort of home."

The writer should be able to quote Mrs. Moody at greater length concerning tennis if it had not been for Jackie, a Sealyham, which Mrs. Moody brought back with her on her last trip to England; and, the writer being also possessed of a Sealyham, the qualities—lovable and peculiar—of this particular breed had a way of obtruding themselves into every few sentences, whether they might concern tennis or art or the prospects of recapturing a crown.

There are two Sealyhams in the Moody home. Her dogs and her painting seemed to keep Mrs. Moody busy and thoroughly interested. She told of a recent project in which she had joined with another young woman in decorating a room at the Canon Kip Community House. Mrs. Moody had done much of the painting, while her collaborator had sketched the designs.

"It was a frieze of animals," she explained, "and they were really very cleverly drawn. They tell me that the children can talk of nothing else when they are in the room."

* * *

Other activities would come in, however, to upset somewhat the daily schedule of tennis and painting. At the moment, it was the Junior League, about to have its national convention in San Francisco. Mrs. Moody had been made publicity chairman of the art section, and was busily arranging to have the hanging of pictures at a gallery in the Civic Center well "covered" by the press. She talked enthusiastically of the work being done by the Junior Leagues throughout the United States, of the splendid charitable purposes behind the organization. Its project in San Francisco she described with evident interest in the effort to better the condition of little children found in unfortunate circumstances.

Mrs. Moody does not pretend to submit passively to an interview. Keen and alert in her interests, she asked questions about journalism, about the Monitor, about the satisfactions derived from writing, and spoke with enthusiasm of the newspaper work she has herself done. One left with the impression of a pleasant 40 minutes with a charming hostess, a young woman of beauty and poise and keen intelligence, who would naturally enough be a formidable opponent upon a tennis court, where the combined faculties of calmness, good judgment and quick thinking are prerequisites of the successful player.

But there had been nothing about Mrs. Moody to suggest an impending surge of activity on the courts—a sudden rush and a powerful forearm stroke to confound her most brilliant adversary across the net. Rather, one would have been somewhat inclined to feel that here was a gracefully retired champion, finding consolation away from a dearly loved sport in other well-loved pursuits.

The news, however, has gone forth. Mrs. Moody has packed her tennis clothes and racquets, and faces Wimbledon with a look of confident determination. Let other wielders of the racquet look well to their laurels.

AT HOME WITH "JACKIE"
One of Two Sealyhams That Form an Important Part of the Moody Household.

Relief on Two Continents

Must American Standards of Living Be Reduced, and Who Can Help Those Who Won't Work? A Veteran of the Near East Relief Service Returns to Aid in a Greater Dilemma

By Alma Kjelland-Kerr

RELIEF AT TREBIZOND IN 1919
More Than 20,000 Greek Refugees Were Fed and Cared for Daily by the Near East Relief, When Americans Were Giving Relief to Others, Instead of Asking It.

I AM A RELIEF WORKER. I began doing this work right after the war for the American Committee for Relief in the Near East; I am still at it, though now I am directing the emergency relief program in a small southern Minnesota county. I little thought when I dished out rations to Kurds, Syrians, Turks, Armenians, or Russians, that the day would come when those very people who contributed this food would require help. It is incredible that this nation, which has always been so rich, should now be staggering under the heaviest relief load in history.

Since I am no economist I do not attempt to trace the causes of the horrible situation. I may venture the opinion that the root of both evils sprang from the Great War. There is always famine with battle. In our country there would never have been such wholesale unemployment had there not been a war. Prices inflated, causing overproduction, and standards of living changed. People bought everything possible. Automobiles, luxuries, radios, and what not. These purchases were on a credit basis. Then almost every man in the United States drove a car, though only few could pay; factories shut down . . . banks failed. Freeborn County now has nearly 1000 families on relief. Every one of them drive automobiles.

There is a vast difference between the standards of the Old World and the New. I have lived in the Orient for fourteen years; therefore I do not consider it a hardship to be without an automobile or electricity. I find it inconvenient, but I must adjust myself frequently to changing conditions.

* * *

Whenever a relief client *demands* a higher budget and I shake my head, he looks at me pityingly as if to say: "It is easy enough for you to refuse it. You don't know what it is to live on little or nothing!" But I do. . . . Furthermore, I helped save the lives of 60,000 refugees on less than nothing. Many had lived in luxury. The Russian nobility who came through Trebizond were not accustomed to dire poverty, nor were many Armenians and Greeks. But these wanted a chance to live; they wanted to get a new start. Through indescribable suffering they had come to realize that material things did not mean everything. They must sacrifice and share. Had it not been for this travail, there would not have been born a new Turkey, an Armenia, or a new Russia. The chaos would have continued . . . the relief work would not have closed when it did.

"You must find it dull working here after living in Asia!" my friends exclaim.

I do not find relief work dull anywhere. But sometimes I do feel that we are dangerously nearing a precipice. Unless we stop we shall plunge into an abyss. There must be an opportunity made at once for those willing to work to secure employment, or half of our people will become chronic beggars.

"I hate to apply for relief." Another new applicant sits before me. "I have put it off as long as I can. But we have nothing in the house. I need help."

I summon courage to look at him; to communicate if possible my sympathy. He hangs a disheveled head. His shoulders are stooped and thin, though the knuckles of his nervous hands, which he clasps and unclasps, show that he is used to hard labor. They are like branches of a barren oak, gnarled and weather-beaten.

"Is it long since you had work?" I ask, trying to put him at ease.

The man looks up at me with weary, bedraggled eyes of middle-age past hope. . . . His gaunt figure is covered with patched, faded, ill-fitting, overall jacket and trousers.

"Picked up some last fall," he shivers slightly. "Been out every morning—no use."

I piece together patches of life. Born on a farm a few miles out. . . . Parents came from Denmark. Eight years ago the farm went for taxes and interest. Wilson Packing Company then absorbed most labor. He found employment, made good money. Then he bought a car, radio, electric refrigerator, furniture, rugs, a house, all on the installment plan of monthly payments. Now he cannot hold on any longer, for he spent more in one year than he could save in ten. So our first question is, how far can we go to lower his standards of living? Have we any right to do so? I am old-fashioned, therefore I insist he can give up something. By that, I do not mean to the level of a Greek peasant. Many of those were ravenous beasts snatching at crumbs. Their sole possessions were carried on their backs. They were ragged and tattered. All they asked was food. "Aj! Aj! Hungry!" they cried.

I am glad that I can offer the applicant relief orders for groceries, fuel, and rent. He goes out of the office grateful. But in a few days he is back again. He needs still more . . . an order to a doctor, perhaps. Soon there is a race between other clients and him to secure the largest budget.

Alas, do attitudes always change thus? We learned this bitter lesson in the Near East, therefore we concentrated on rehabilitation and reemployment, closing out adult relief as soon as possible. Those who work forget their troubles. They can plan their future again.

Last Saturday the local nursery asked for twenty men to start work at once. Some refused; they were on relief. I felt incensed so sought out one of them.

* * *

"Why did you not like the job?" I asked a young fellow. He did not answer immediately.

"Well, what will I do when the job is done?" he blurted out. "I'd never get on relief again."

Another man came to me. "I'd be a fool to slave all week and get no more than I get on relief for two days of work!" He was defiant. "They pay too little."

"We must demand more and more," advised the speaker at the open meeting of the Union last week. "Do not be satisfied with a subsistence level! You have a right to more!"

I should like to ask him where all this money is to be found. We have had no less than three strikes since I came here. Each time, more and more families demand relief. "I might as well have it as the other guy—" they say.

Perhaps continuous threats of revolutions have also been responsible for the increase in the case loads. I am sure that easy relief has forestalled immediate danger of revolution, but it has brought about damaged morals.

Any successful work program must be separated from relief if it is to cure the callous mind. There is too much confusion now.

"I wish to apply for work," half of the supplicants began. What they really want is work, but they know that most of the public work has been done by relief labor.

I explained that mine is not the reemployment office.

"I know that," the man assures me. "I want relief. I am willing to work for it."

Such an attitude is commendable, but too many expect to find a "job" such as they had under the Public Works Administration. Not all of them are destitute by any means.

We have succeeded in opening about 45 projects in this county. It is possible for all the able-bodied men and women to earn their relief money. I am very proud of what has been accomplished, but we are not overly successful in keeping off those who might manage somehow to live without aid until conditions are better.

The majority of people in the county prefer to work for what they get, but they are union-minded and want the most possible for their efforts. They place too high a value on their labor, which is certainly not skilled. Most of the foremen are easy masters and there is little incentive for a man to work hard. Especially is this so where the people think of the Government as some large, ugly machine which does not pour out the same measure to all.

* * *

I am desirous of having a garden for every family. We have been given both land and seeds.

"Why have gardens?" someone asked at a meeting of workers. "If you have a garden your relief officers will tell you that you do not need relief during the summer and autumn. You will have to live on vegetables. Supposing you get free seeds and a free garden spot. You are a fool to spend your time on them unless the relief promises to continue your budget."

To comply with the request to sponsor the Federal Housing Campaign, I appointed about a dozen men or so from the relief rolls to act on a house-to-house canvass for the Federal Housing Act. This project was approved by

(Continued on page 14)

SURVIVORS
Four Boys Whose Nationality Was Not Known Even to Themselves Come to the Attention of the Near East Relief. Their Ragged Clothing Was Burned and New Apparel Issued to Them.

Visions of Good Things

Miss Lilian Barker, Who Has Done Much for Girls Committed to the Borstal Institution at Aylesbury, May Now Have Wider Scope as a Member of the British Prison Commission

By Phyllis M. Lovell

ON THE DAY I MET HER, Miss Lilian Barker had been making history. . . . It was merely a coincidence that I should have met her on that particular day. When I set off through the mists of an early spring morning to visit her at Aylesbury, I had no idea that it would be my last chance of doing such a thing. I had no idea, and nor had anybody else, that Miss Barker and Aylesbury were to part company within the next few months; that somebody else would occupy her office in Aylesbury's Borstal Institution, while Miss Barker herself took up new duties as the first woman member of the Prison Commission at the Home Office in London.

But there it was. And she told me about it on the understanding that no mention should be made of it until the official announcement was out—as it was on the following morning.

Miss Barker had been in charge of the Aylesbury institution for 12 years—giving the girl delinquents what the Borstal institutions in other parts of the country had given to the boys. Into her care, during those 12 years, had passed hundreds of young people who had run off the lines and been brought to the justice of the courts, and hundreds had passed out of it, molded into the ways of good citizenship. I found it hard to believe that the words "Miss Lilian Barker of Aylesbury"—such familiar words—would no longer run together. It would not seem natural at all to have to say "Miss Lilian Barker of the Prison Commission." . . .

* * *

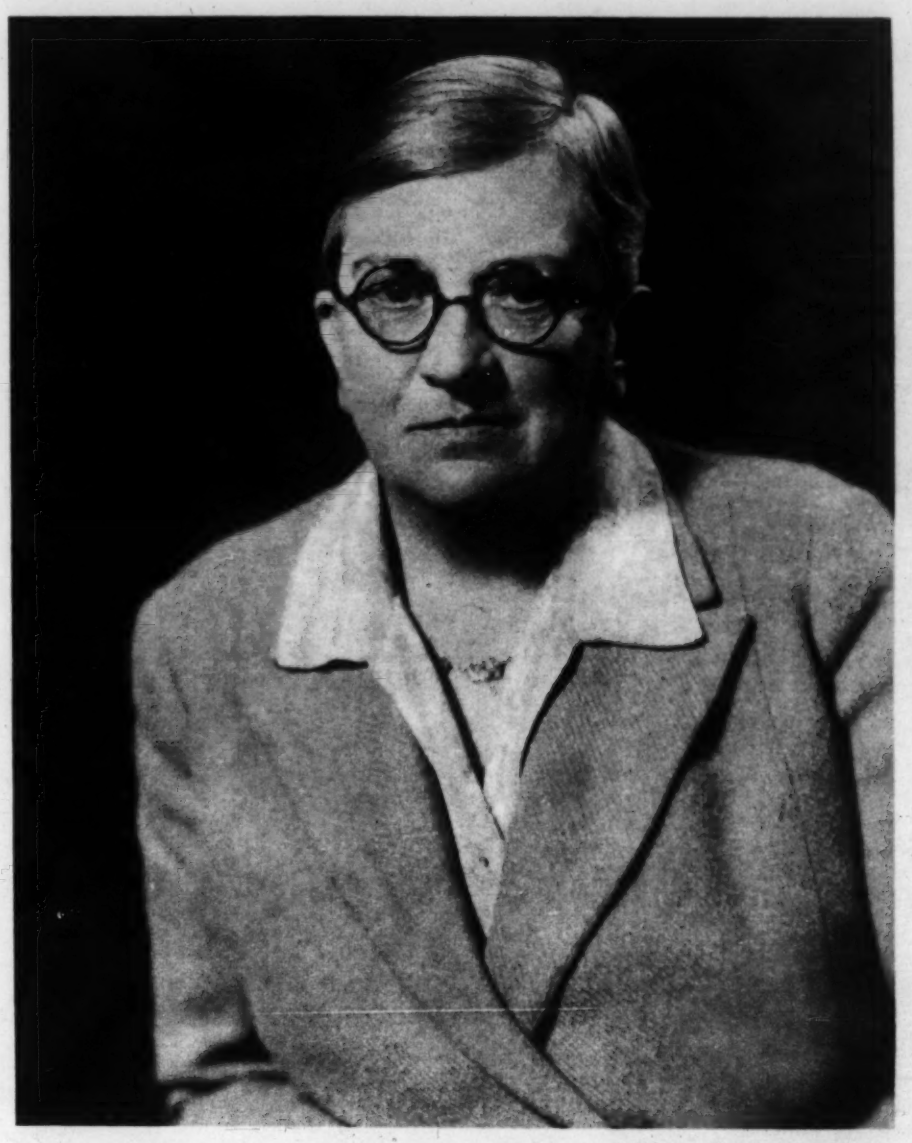
She sat opposite me behind her desk on that morning, leaning back in her chair, her capable hands plunged deeply into what, had she been a man, would have been trouser pockets, and she said that it would be odd to change, but she believed it was right. Enthusiasms—even enthusiasm about Aylesbury—might lead to one-sidedness if one were not watchful.

It would be difficult, though, to think of Miss Barker as one-sided. She has had too many experiences since the days when, as a young schoolteacher in the South London slums of Summerstown, she made herself unhappy because her children had no boots, and set to work to raise money in order to buy them. And she can talk—if the enthusiasm which has to be "watched" gets the better of her—about endless adventures among women and girls, and boys, too, for that matter. Adventures in which she has plumbed the depths of human character and learned its many-sidedness. She can talk about classes organized at her instigation for the inmates of London hospitals, and classes run in connection with Church Army Homes, and experiments made with backward little girls — "the naughtiest," she explains, "that I'd ever put two eyes on"—who, having got themselves into trouble with the school authorities, were set right by recourse to use of their fingers, which turned out to be all-efficient where brains had failed.

* * *

Miss Barker removed her hands from her pockets and leaned her elbows upon the desk. "It is right to change. Right to invite experiences. I have proved it for myself. . . . I realize, for instance, that one of the most intelligent things I ever did in the way of change was when I gave up public life just as I was beginning to be quite useful in it and went home to take care of my invalid mother. Everybody said then that I was sacrificing a brilliant career, but I knew better. And I stayed at home for seven years, learning how to cook and to make jam, and to be an all-round housewife. Few things, either before or since, have stood me in better stead.

"Imagine," and her eyes twinkled behind her spectacles, "imagine the advantage, when one was asked, as I was during the war, to put the first women cooks into the army—imagine the advantage of having been a practical cook oneself. And imagine what it meant, on being appointed, later on, to take full charge of the 30,000 women munition workers at Woolwich Arsenal, to know just exactly how it felt to perform physical tasks until one was pretty well worn out. . . . Nobody need be reluctant to make changes. Changes are powerful helps, to my way of thinking. It is unwise to be afraid of them."



© Elliott & Fry, Ltd., London

MISS LILIAN BARKER
First Woman Member of the Prison Commission at the Home Office in London.

She sat for several minutes looking straight in front of her, and then turned to me with a sudden smile.

"Would you like to see something of the institution? I can take you—"

But of course I wanted to see something of the institution. I had already visited similar institutions—Wakefield prison, the Borstal at Rochester. I pushed back my chair. . . .

Outside the building the sun was shining and, below the high prison wall, a bed of daffodils glowed splendidly. Miss Barker, striding beside me in her blue homespun coat and skirt and characteristic felt hat pressed down over the short, steel gray hair, regarded the flowers with pride.

"Made that bed myself," she said, as we walked the length of it. "With the help of two young beggars who didn't want to do a hand's turn. The plan was to get them busy on it, but they thought themselves too delicate. 'Too delicate?' I said. 'Then watch me!' And I got a pickax. By the time we had finished they were pretty well converted." She laughed.

"It is very lovely," I said.

We walked for some distance in silence. Then Miss Barker suggested we might visit the girls at dinner, and we turned into one of the buildings and stood in the doorway of a large, sunny room where, round tables covered with brightly colored cloths, were grouped her "young beggars," each confronted by a steaming plate of something which smelled uncommonly pleasant.

There was talking and laughter, and it followed us as presently we retraced our steps along a wide corridor and, coming out again into the garden, turned in the direction of what, in an ordinary prison, would have been cells, but, at Aylesbury, are the "rooms," proudly possessed and decorated, according to individual imagination, by each girl.

* * *

"And most of these young people must have come from slums," I said, regarding, from the doorway of one of the "rooms," the neat bed, the polished floor, the pictures framed in colored paper, the tiny vase of flowers upon the table.

"Slums," said Miss Barker, and she made a sudden expressive movement with her hand. "Slums, yes. And it is well to be awake to it. If it were not for slums, none of this would be necessary. Slums are the nurseries of prisons. Not because every slum dweller is unmoral, but because no slum dweller has a reasonable chance. The children of the slums play in the streets. Their parents have no control—how could they have? When they are 14 and leave school, they tumble into blind-alley occupations. Their earnings are absorbed by the family purse. At 15 or 16, the inevitable happens. In the case of girls—I know most about girls—clothes, nice clothes, become a necessity. Of course they do."

She turned and began striding along the corridor.

"So they steal?" I suggested.

"Of course they do," said Miss Barker, repeating herself. "Always the same story. Many a time I have gone to a newcomer's room of an evening when she had wanted a talk. 'Look here, old thing,' I have said, 'I know what's the matter with you. Missing the boys you went with, aren't you?' No girl has ever denied it."

"And what is the remedy? Here in prison, I mean."

"Occupation. Occupation in which something is consciously created. Handicrafts. Pewter, leather, pottery, embroidery—embroidery is best because there are designs and colors to be chosen. Gardening."

"And it works?"

"It works. But how much better if the necessity to make it work were removed!" She paused. We had come out again close beside the bed of daffodils. "I have visions," said Miss Barker, "of new housing areas, fresh and clean and adequate, and of women—they might be volunteers—who, in the way of good companionship, would help to keep those areas right. We don't want officials—people with official titles and registers in their hands. We want friendly people who know how to teach the use of unfamiliar space, who understand the ways of unfamiliar cooking stoves, and baths—all the things that ought to belong to comfortable, kindly, happy, satisfactory home life."

She said no more on the subject. Possibly she was "watching" that enthusiasm upon which, according to herself, it was needful to keep an eye. I could not tell. But, walking beside her along the bed which her pickax had started, it was not hard to share her visions.

"I think," I said presently, "that I am changing my mind about your decision to leave Aylesbury. I really believe I am. I feel, somehow, that something big is going to happen."

By Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway

A SLUM DISTRICT
". . . Slums Are the Nurseries of Prisons," Said Miss Barker.

Painting as an Avocation

Able Composers, Authors and Artists Are Found Among Businessmen, and G. B. Mitchell of New York Has Won Recognition for His Pictures

By E. C. Sherburne

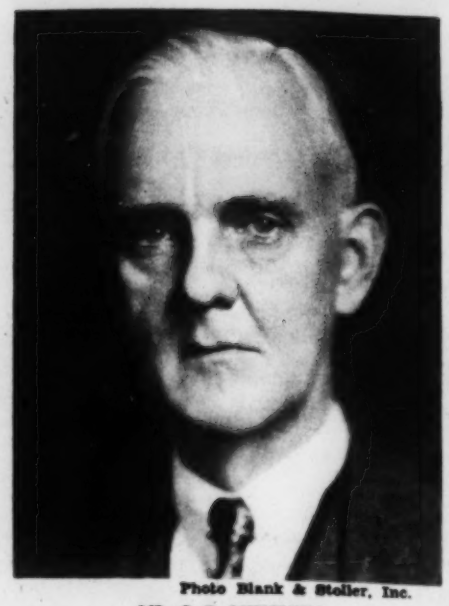


Photo Blank & Stoller, Inc.
MR. G. B. MITCHELL
Businessman and Artist.

"IT IS SURPRISING HOW MANY composers, authors and artists are successful businessmen!" G. B. Mitchell, dean of transportation advertising men in New York City, had dropped into reminiscence, something that he seldom does. "In the past quarter of a century there have been definite changes in the art world. Most marked is the attitude toward those who engage but part time in painting. Professional painters have come to respect the men who make pictures as an avocation, because some of them are so really good at it. Business acquaintances of these art-avocationists have had their latent interests roused, have sought instruction, and have frequently found to their delight and astonishment that they could express themselves in line, form and color.

"During recent years businessmen's art clubs have been started in several American cities as a result of the discovery that many men can learn to draw with practice, and that the elements of form and color relations that enter into composition frequently can be acquired. The one thing that *cannot* be taught is the artistic instinct which separates the masters from the multitude. Yet the lack of that instinct is no reason for holding back from employing art as a means of joyful release from the daily task that does not provide the businessman with full exercise of his imagination.

"Much of the changed general attitude toward artists has come about through the layman's growing awareness that art is not the exclusive possession of the artist who hangs out his professional shingle—that it is not something to be exclusively studied in schools and museums, but rather that it is a tangible thing that enters into the lives of everybody, and often, unawares, in the daily experience. Every metropolitan newspaper that you pick up, every illustrated magazine, is an art gallery in miniature, provided not simply by the pictures in the articles, but in the typographic layout and in the advertising presentations. Behind the illustrator of advertising may lie a training parallel to that of painters who are widely known for their portraits and landscapes."

Mr. Mitchell himself is such an artist. should anybody be so rash as to remark that this advertising executive shows an astonishing talent for a nonprofessional, he is due for a little shock when he learns that Mr. Mitchell, who is a New Englander by birth, studied art for years in Boston at the Cowles Art School, and finished this training with three years in Paris at Julian's and the Beaux-Arts, under two of the great teachers of the middle nineties—Jean Paul Laurens and Benjamin-Constant. The same classes in the old Latin Quarter were attended by many other young Americans who were later to become well known, including the Leyendecker brothers, H. Stanley Todd, George Bridgman, Jules Guerin, and likewise numerous French, English, Spanish and Russian students who have become European modern masters.

Even in student days Mr. Mitchell earned money, for his partial support at least, by doing portraits and illustrations, and the years spent in France were no exception. Concluding his studies in Paris, Mr. Mitchell came to New York. Shortly afterward he became art director of the McClure publications, a position he occupied for some seven years.

Following this art-directorship experience, Mr. Mitchell received a commission to go to northern Europe and the arctic to write and make sketches. Thus began a career that was to be closely associated with picture making and travel—his two chief diversions—a career, too, which was some 25 years ago to land him with America's pioneer advertising agency, the Albert Frank Company, now Albert Frank-Guenther Law, Inc., of which he is an active vice-president.

"ACROSS THE MYSTIC IN OCTOBER," A PAINTING IN OILS BY MR. MITCHELL

Mr. Mitchell's portraits of the western Indians and his pictures of the Canadian Rockies have provided material for both his advertising work and his recent contributions to art exhibitions. Four of his mountain landscapes are in the current Salmagundi Club exhibition in New York.

He showed me a large water color in rich gradations of deep purples and greens that he called "Hong Kong—'Tween Dark and Dawn," with the remark that it illustrated a personal vision. He smiled over the statement that it had aroused a controversy in an exhibition prize award. Some of the jury had stood out for the picture while one member had said that any artist going to Hong Kong would have painted so obvious a landmark.

"No one else would have painted that picture, with its suggestion of Oriental mannerism and technique, unless he made a study similar to mine of old Chinese painting and of Japanese woodblock art. And even then another artist's vision and the individual emotions aroused would have caused him to do something quite different.

"Which all goes to prove that art is not the realism of the camera's lens, but nature plus a 'something' that the artist adds, a 'something' that is the artist's individuality. And, in all likelihood, some other artist would have done a much finer thing than this of Hong Kong."

Turning from the water color to a study in oil of a New England coast fisherman whose ruddy face bespoke exposure to wind and weather, he continued:

"Although painting is still essentially an avocation with me, I keep it up seriously, both by drawing from life and by working in my spare time at my New Jersey studio. In summer I have a bungalow-studio on an island near Mystic, Conn., and then of course there are long-distance painting trips. Always I have been interested in character studies, in human types of many races. And this sort of study may lead you into bizarre scenes and put you into strange company."

I spoke of the service that artists perform in assisting laymen to acquire pictorial vision.

"Yes," Mr. Mitchell agreed. "You can't help very much the layman who goes to an exhibit with a preconceived notion of what he is going to like. With an attitude that lacks open-mindedness, such a person selects only what recalls a personal memory. Perhaps it is a bit of river and a clump of trees. Quality of color, good drawing or atmosphere means nothing to him. His interest may be, and generally is, centered in the least well-executed canvas of the exhibit; but the layman in such case will tell you that he 'used to swim in a pool like that.' He has no interest in any other picture.

"Often people complain that the painter uses color in an unnatural way, when the fault lies with the objector, who has not yet learned to see color in unexpected places. The color of an object is like that of a chameleon; it is influenced or modified by the hues of the things around it. It is because some artists are so absorbed in the really sound theory that sunlight is yellow and shadow is blue that they sacrifice the charm of variety and think only of raw pigments. Or, on the theory that purple is the complement of green, they paint purple cows against lush green hillsides. They obtain striking contrast and the artist may find pleasure in the color scheme, yet feel that it is overdone. But the layman flares up at the purple as a bull is incensed by red. He exclaims: 'There ain't no such animal!' For to him a cow that is brown and white is brown and white. And still both are at fault, for, after all, color is relative.

"We think ordinarily of the sea as a single mass of deep blue. But is it? Several distinct color tones contribute to that color impression. There is the local color, reflecting the depth of water below. There is the wave in shadow and there is the reflected light from the sky. Just notice how often the marine artist introduces a note of copper. This to the eye will change, by color contrast, an actual blue-green to the richest blue. The almost theatrical color effects of Bermudian and West Indies waters are due to reflections from the sandy bottom of the ocean, likewise to the coral reefs.

"Off Cape Cod, you may paint the loveliest blues and opals, but you can't expect harbors of Boston and New York to offer the same iridescent charm in their muddy depths. I believe that the jade green of the Canadian Rockies lakes is due to a silt that has washed down from the melting glaciers, and which covers the bottoms of the lakes as quicksilver covers the back of a mirror. On a milder scale I have observed the same color note in the mountain lakes of New York State that lie along the upper Hudson River."

Mr. Mitchell is a member of the Salmagundi Club, the New York Water Color Club, the American Water Color Society, the Mystic Art Association and the American Federation of Arts. He has likewise done a great deal of descriptive and narrative writing.

"SITTING EAGLE," BY MR. MITCHELL
"Medicine Man" of the Stoney Indian Tribe, Mosley Reservation, Alberta, Canada. A Water Color.

"HONG KONG—'TWEEN DARK AND DAWN"
A Water Color by Mr. Mitchell.

Photo by American Studio, N. Y.
"OLD CHINESE BEGGAR"
A Crayon Portrait by Mr. Mitchell.

Education Beholds a New Man

The Ideal Is Now to Prepare Him as a Specialist With a Proper Perspective of the World's Socioeconomic Organization and Spiritually Prepared to Meet His Responsibilities

By Harry V. Roff

EDUCATION IS EMERGING from its depression. The limitations of a psychology based on a false genesis of mind and its functioning are being brushed aside by a wholesome concept of education which overflows the special channels of preparation. My friend, the Educator, believes that the awakening is the dawn of a day of accomplishment for human welfare which will dwarf even the tremendous advancement of the last 60 years.

"Specialization has been the backbone of our great industrial era," he remarked the other evening, "but when educators changed the old primary aim of training the young how to think, to that of teaching them just what to think—their restrictive interpretation of specialization—armies of routine thinkers of narrow ability came forth to plod paths which were outgrown anachronisms.

"I believe that we can trace present difficulties in our politico-economic life to this faulty basis of education. The product of our universities had not the vision and character to forge a democracy and economic order which would give to our people the freedom and welfare made possible by mechanical advancement. Invention is the unfoldment to human consciousness of a specific idea; the application of the invention to the service of mankind requires that social engineering which will develop best the invention's potentialities for good—engineering of broad, unselfish perspective."

"Do you mean that education has lagged behind mechanical improvement?" I asked.

"More than that," he replied. "Mechanical improvement has been walking eastward and education has been going westward, so to speak. Each succeeding invention has further impressed us that nothing is impossible to man, that his limitations are only ignorance of laws and facts, that perfection can be uncovered. Education, on the other hand, has been so psychoanalyzed, specialized and channeled in the past distorted era that our 'rugged individualists' have labored with shallow comprehension of the social organization which employs, protects and otherwise serves them."

* * *

"You speak of the past distorted era," I interrupted. "Most people apply that description to the present period."

"The world is in the travail of a new and brighter day," he declared. "The 'rugged individualist'—the 'channeled 'specialist'—has been painfully awakened to his limitations. Millions of him today are struggling for the perspective which schooling should have given or encouraged. Libraries are thronged with eager readers. Political, economic, social planning, prophetic, scientific, philosophical, religious, travel and historical books are in great demand. One finds a punch pressman delving into the works of Henry George, a lawyer requesting a book on social engineering, a chemist reading philosophy, a musician absorbed in a volume on astrophysics, a chauffeur perusing a treatise on the results of rule by Hitler, Stalin and Mussolini. Other patrons are taking out books on writing, painting, public speaking, et cetera.

"There are millions of listeners to radio addresses by government officials, economists, college presidents, scientists, industrialists and miscellaneous social critics, intrigants, reformers and strategists. Symphonies, operas, classical literature and art exhibitions are being enthusiastically acclaimed by former scoffers who got their thrill from funny sheets, jazz orchestras, movie melodramas and pulp magazines. And they term this era a depression! The world has been preparing itself for the greatest forward surge in history."

"Knowledge has grown and people are thinking," I agreed.

"And more unselfishly," he added. "Love lights the whole scene as perhaps never before. Homes are opened to destitute relatives and friends. Employers are depleting capital to maintain jobs for their employees. Unusually generous contributions are being made to community welfare. Huge government expenditures for unemployment relief are approved. There is clamor for adequate pensions for the needy aged. It is wonderfully cheering to see the individual concept of social responsibility shaking off the ropes of self. Thinking is finer, kindlier, more analytical, truer."

"Where is it leading us?" I interposed. "We are awake and demanding adjustment, but to what are we being taken?"

"To a social organization which will be planned and engineered to utilize the abundance which is uncovered and produced by mechanical development," he answered, "but first to education which will prepare the executives and engineers and workers for it—and, yes, the philosophers, too, for they will be needed to remind us of underlying truths. The specialist of that era will be enough of a musician to know something of the other notes of the social-economic piano as well as his own."

"Do you see any definite indications of such a change in educational viewpoint?" I asked.

"Yes, both in and out of our universities," he replied. "I have spoken of the increased desire for knowledge manifested everywhere." He pulled a gray-covered bulletin from a pile atop his desk. "Listen to this from the California Institute of Technology. It seems that Millikan and his fellow scientists have found personal visions of life widening as their telescopes and microscopes have driven back horizons."

He read: "'As a rule, in schools of engineering, the professional studies monopolize nearly all the available time and money, leaving the humanities to take what is left, which usually turns out to be very little. This has been particularly unfortunate. It has recruited into the engineering profession large numbers of young men with inadequate cultural backgrounds, lacking in social sympathy, in breadth of outlook, and in their acquaintance with those imponderable forces which even engineers have to take into account. It has crowded into the lower ranks of the engineering vocation too many unimaginative routineers who get no farther than the drafting room.'"

* * *

He turned the pages.

"'This institution,'" he continued, "'requires an undergraduate to take one course of a humanistic character in each of his four years of study. The fields covered are literature, languages, philosophy, economics, social ethics, history and government.' Listen to this: 'Every effort is made to impress upon undergraduates the fact that there is an essential unity to all knowledge, and that no man can master science if he sets out to master science only. The history of human achievement has but a single page.'" He paused. "I wonder," he mused, "if the 200-inch telescopic mirror being made for this institution will not release more mileage in social perspective than it does of astronomical distance."

"Cornell and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are planning courses in social engineering," I informed.

"Yes, I know," he said, "and these are only beginnings. Engineering education of tomorrow will train leaders who will tune our politico-economic structure with mechanical progress so that the unlocked gifts of the universe will be utilized for the benefit of all people. President Lowell declared at Harvard: 'The student himself, as a whole man—mentally, morally, physically, and in his social relations—is the only true object of college education.' I have spoken of engineers. We are all social engineers, no matter what our trade, business or profession may be. We each need a sane-thinking foundation."

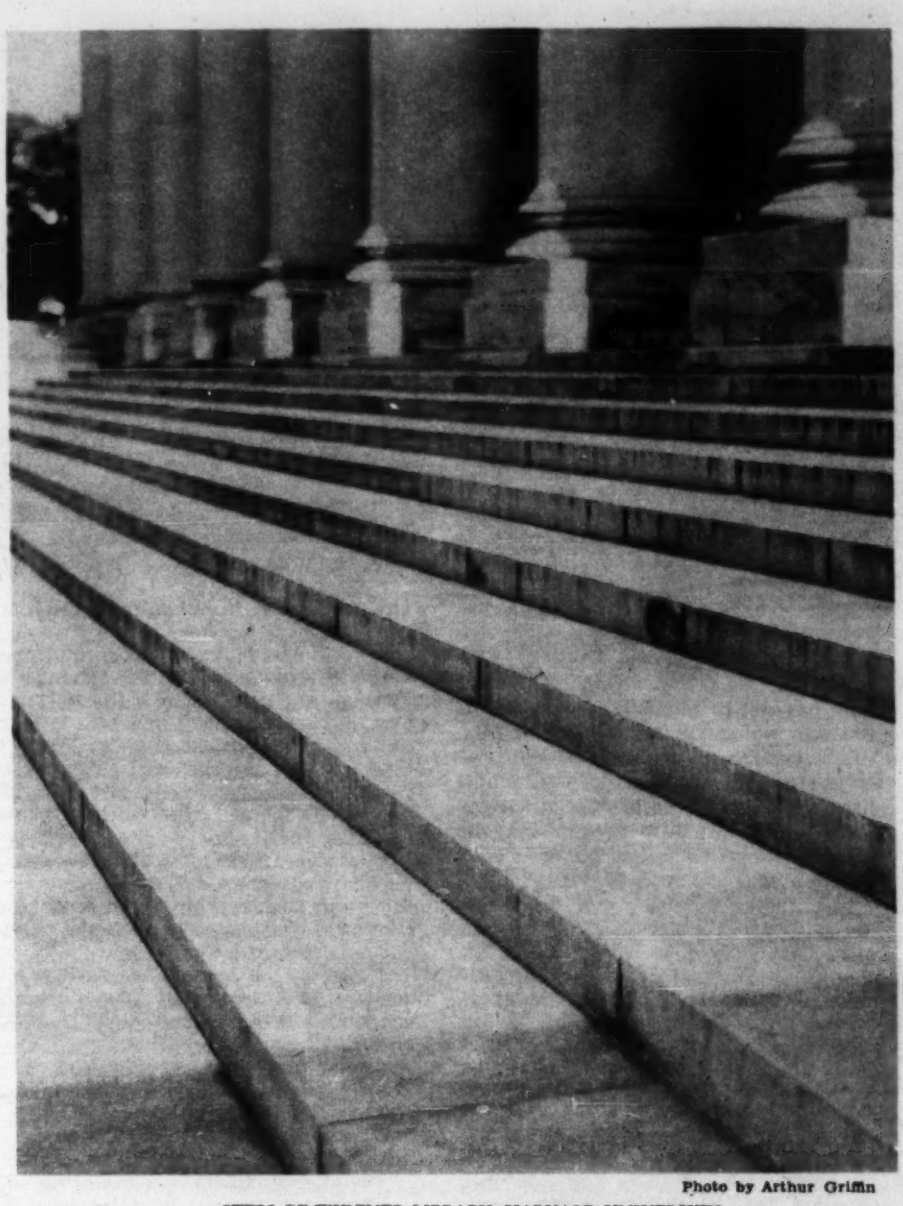


Photo by Arthur Griffin

STEPS OF WIDENER LIBRARY, HARVARD UNIVERSITY

* * *

"I recognize the mental cramping of narrow, technical specialization," I said, "but does not a general academic course often breed glittering superficiality and lack of purpose? One must have a definite goal."

"Yes, one must have a definite goal," he concurred. "Don't misunderstand me. I believe in specific instruction for a field of endeavor. As the student gains a technical grasp of principles and methods, however, he should also acquire a basic understanding of the social organization of which his field is a part. The activities of this earth are inseparably co-ordinated and one can not be really great or effective without a perspective of the whole picture upon which he is making his individual daub."

"It makes education more complex for students who are already inclined to think they are overworked," I laughed.

"No, it simplifies the instruction by magnifying its usefulness," he argued. "Education is not complex. Take arithmetic. There is only addition. When we subtract we think of what added to the subtrahend will make the minuend. When we divide, we think of how many divisors make the dividend. Multiplication is natural addition. Yet, arithmetic seems difficult to youth. We may gasp at the intricacies of natural sciences. Yet, simple facts underlie astronomy, physics and chemistry. The omnipresent law of attraction is given names like gravitation, cohesion, adhesion and affinity and strange, often weird, premises are built upon it. Yet, it is one law."

"The metaphysician calls this all-pervading law Love," I reflected.

"Yes," he confirmed, "and to those of us who feel that God is the infinite, perfect Principle of all that is, love is clearly the uniting essence. Some may prefer to call it harmony. It doesn't matter. It is the law of irresistible perfection. It forbids mental puckering. Psychological limitation of the student into the belief that he has only certain capacities makes a loose, ineffectual cog in our social organization.

"Education must look to the infinite possibilities of man predicated on the creating, sustaining Principle of this universe. These human 'impossibles' are so silly. The earth *is* round. Music playing in London *is* heard simultaneously in New York. Invisible power produced at Niagara *lights* cities hundreds of miles away. Ignorance only circumscribes man. Teleological contemplation is as important in the life of man as engineering plans in the construction of a great bridge. Education needs its broad, unifying, rational vision."

"Dr. Michael Pupin blamed the failure of the world to distribute the blessings developed by natural science on 'the spiritual unpreparedness of mankind to enjoy these gifts which have been brought,'" I contributed. "I feel we are awakening—becoming lucid thinkers."

"Yes, thinkers who are more open-minded and logical," he declared. "We are before the Promised Land. Education will give us a rounded judging-consciousness which will take us in."

This Great Year of

Streamlined for Speed, Air-Conditioned for Comfor of Operation, the Trains Are Winning New P

By Frederick

EVERY TIME YOU BUY A TICKET on an American railroad this year you cast a vote. . . . This is the year that new speed and new comforts take their place in the railways. Streamlined trains doing 100 miles an hour and more are multiplying. After their introductory holiday of last year, they are now settling into regular service. They also go the bold limit of adding sleeping cars and cutting off a day to the Pacific coast.

Meanwhile, steam trains are stepping up their speed. New streamlined locomotives are being brought out. Electric trains have jumped forward with their greatest expansion.

More people will watch the trains go by this summer than ever before. The railroads are providing the biggest show in the country.

When this revolutionary year is over, the men of the rails will count the number of persons who have chosen the fresh styles in travel, see how many the old cars have carried, and then will try to figure out whether to tarry with the old or stock more of the new.

Whatever they decide the public wants—trains of lighter weight or standard heavy ones, steam power or electricity, shiny cars or sober—they have already found out the main thing the public craves. It wants to get there quicker.

* * *

Ease of railroad travel is simultaneously making some of the finest gains it has seen.

You can do something this summer that has never before been possible, if you are going by train through the western deserts. Regardless of the heat of the desert, you can sleep all night crossing it in a comfortable temperature. Under the stars the air may be 100 degrees or over, but beneath your Pullman roof, perhaps 75.

Hot nights—or days—are no longer the problem in railroad travel, east or west, that they once were. This is air conditioning's greatest year on the railroads. Overshadowed by the more spectacular events of streamlining, it yet supplies one of the principal improvements in travel history. It is importing coolness for the summer traveler, whether in the East, the corn belt, or the South, by equipment now rapidly becoming standard.

Freedom from cinders and lessening of noise have accompanied air conditioning. It requires closed windows. The air is filtered. Humidity is also regulated. The temperature is kept even by a thermostat.

Other contributions to travel comfort, while on the way for some time, have been hastened by the new trains. They include better lighting, more artistic furnishing, better washroom facilities, and further advantages.

Study of what can be done for the greater comfort of the railroad traveler is yet in its infancy, as men who are now toiling for it estimate their opportunities.

Beyond the modern speeds and conveniences appears another chance of change—the possible reduction of fares. The lighter, oil-burning trains apparently can be run much more cheaply. One of the streamlined trains, for instance, reports that it can carry 88 passengers three miles with 4 cents' worth of fuel.

Men who are building the new trains predict that they will make big earnings, and that eventually part of these profits will be passed back to the public in the shape of lower fares.

Others of the more conservative railroad school question the present economies being exhibited by the fast trains. They point out that, as they have not been long in operation, it is not yet known what their maintenance costs or replacement expense will be.

Whether or not the ultra-streamlined speedster has come to stay, many of the improvements it is inspiring will continue, no matter what happens to its own design. It has been a great promoter of progress.

Debate among railroad men extends also to the riding qualities of the new trains.

The streamlined newcomer is a lighter train. It started out as a smaller train—that is, narrower and lower—in order to compete with the buses, but immediately it jumped to the de luxe class. The trend in streamlining today is decidedly toward the conventional size of equipment. In the first attempts of these trains, their riding qualities were not all that could be wished for, as the lighter weight and higher speeds made a problem quite difficult to master. Since the initial trains were put in operation, experimentation and intensive development work have gone on.

As a result, the later efforts to provide easy riding at high speeds have proved fully equivalent to travel on the conventional train, it is declared.

The lightness of the streamlined cars has encouraged the use of rubber. Certain of the pioneers in the study of smooth riding "float" their cars on rubber and a new type of springing. Thus they eliminate the rigid connections between truck and body and obtain a new method of supplying the ease of motion sought.

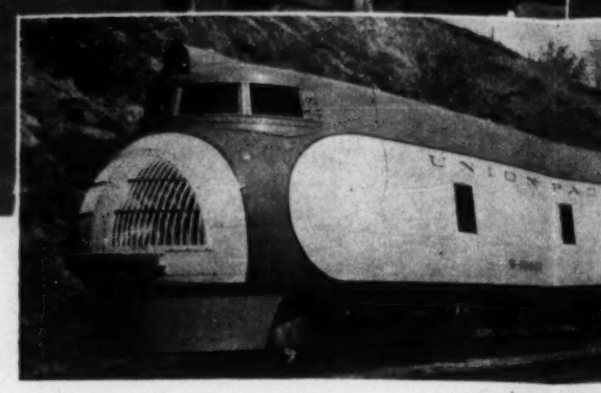
It is evident that the streamlined train is still in evolution.

The engineer who dared to invent the first of the American streamlined series, and so to touch off the current surging railway progress, is E. E. Adams. He is a friendly, energetic man, who seems a little surprised at all that he has opened up. Nevertheless, he is unwilling to rest on such a success, but is adventuring still further.

The first transcontinental, streamlined train is of his planning. It is designed to do the 2200 miles from Chicago to the Pacific coast at Portland, Ore., in approximately 40 hours instead of the usual nearly 58. The most marked

OBSERVATION LOUNGE IN ONE OF THE TWIN ZEPHYRS

This Stainless Steel, Streamlined, High-Speed Train Makes the Run From Chicago to the Twin Cities in a Fraction of the Old Time. The Comfortable Seats Are Equipped for Tray Service. The Train Is One of the Two Recently Completed for the Burlington Railroad by the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia.



SPEED ON WH

The Union Pacific's M-10001 Is the Fastest Long-Distance Pullman-Equi Between Chicago and Portland, Oregon, This Month, Making the Run in T as at Present

DINE WHERE YOU ARE

Passengers on the Flying Yankee Can Enjoy Refreshments From the Electric Buffet Without Leaving Their Seats.

THE FLYING YANKEE ATTRACTS AN AUDIENCE

The Boston & Maine's Streamlined Train, Which Went Into Service Last Winter, Makes a Stop at Gardner, Mass., on Its Way North.

COMFORT BY

When the Union Pacific's Streamlined Train Goes on the Chicago-Port That Every Section Can Be Converted Into a Small Compartment by Clo Has Its Individual Washstand and Is as Convenient as a Movie Star' Stairways, Which Fold Out of the Way When Not in Use. Both Arr Can Stand Up While

SPEED ON WHEELS

stance Pullman-Equipped Streamlined Passenger Train. It Is to Go Into Service Making the Run in Two Nights and One Day Instead of Three Nights and Two Days, as at Present.

Courtesy Milwaukee Road

INTERIOR OF A NEW TYPE COACH

This Is in One of the Milwaukee Road's Semi-Streamlined Trains, Showing the Armchair Comfort Available to Passengers.

r of Railway Progress

Comfort and Cleanliness, and Designed for Economy g New Public Favor, Reflected in Increased Travel

By Frederick W. Carr

ring still

stream-
It is de-
om Chi-
Portland,
instead
t marked

contribution of this train is the first streamlined Pullman sleeping cars. They will probably leave their print on the overnight accommodations of the future.

Mr. Adams found the railroad world as anxious for something new as he to give it.

He was with the Union Pacific system when he led it to introduce the first streamlined train. It was built by the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company, and subsequently he went to the Pullman Company as a vice-president to supervise its research and development work.

In outlining the merits of the streamlined car, Mr. Adams does not jump forward to speed but reverts to safety.

The railroads have made a magnificent record as the safest form of transportation. Mr. Adams declared they were not going to cast this tradition away for the sake of spectacular schedules.

The cruising speed he counts on as safe for regular passenger travel is 100 miles an hour—and that only when roadbed, track and signal system are right.

Highest gaits can be utilized only when all conditions favor it. Unsatisfactory road beds automatically eliminate much trackage. The streamlined shooting star has its special and limited place.

Average running time from station to station will dip considerably under 100 miles an hour, Mr. Adams pointed out. Stops for cities necessarily reduce the pace. The public must not expect to travel 1000 miles in 10 hours.

An advantage which the Diesel-electric engines of the streamlined trains have in making time is their omission of stops for water or coal on average runs. The Diesel engine, which burns fuel oil, generates the electricity running the motor which drives the train.

Economy is one of the greatest recommendations claimed.

"Streamlining cuts the horsepower required to pull a train by half, when going at high speed," commented the builder of the first of the new type in America.

"These trains weigh very much less than the old ones. The lighter a train is, the cheaper is its fuel cost. Only a third of the expense for fuel is called for by the Diesel oil engines.

"The cut in costs made by the combination of streamlining, lighter weight and cheaper fuel gives a six-to-one advantage in horsepower expense."

* * *

On the other hand, the new trains cost more to build than the old. They are not in mass production, and some of their materials are more expensive. If there should develop a great public demand for them, they could probably be turned out for not much more than the usual equipment. How they will stand up in service over a period of years is something that railroad men are curious to know.

Virtually a new kind of transportation is being offered the public in the new high speeds, whether given by the new or the conventional trains, Mr. Adams observed. Going places quicker enables you to do things you might not have tried before.

If you need to visit a city 400 miles off, but do not have to stay there long, you may be able to make the trip with only one night away from home. Ordinarily, such a journey at the best takes a night on the sleeper, a day in town, and another night back.

If you can get through with your business in the morning, you can go up one night on the sleeper and take a fast return train the next afternoon, putting you home early that night.

The longest single journey in America, the trip from Chicago to the Pacific coast, is being cut to one day and two nights. For years it has taken two days and three nights. This schedule-smashing is the most ambitious undertaking of the streamlined railway car.

The climax of speed accomplishments begins with the most complete streamlined train yet built connecting Chicago and Portland. In the autumn, still longer fast trains will make a day's quicker hook-up between Chicago and Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Instead of the three-car equipment with which streamlining started, the new train to Oregon carries three sleepers, a mail-baggage-express car, a diner-lounge and a coach-buffet. The two additional trains due out of the shops in the fall will have four sleepers, two baggage-mail-and-express cars and two coaches, beside the diner-lounge.

* * *

Apart from streamlining, the new comforts of railroad travel, already here or in prospect, supply brilliant betterments.

Excellent progress in air conditioning on eastern and southern roads last year, following the beginning made in 1933, had already familiarized part of the public with the extremely satisfying experience of traveling in a cool car in hot weather.

On a blazing day under the old conditions, a steel car would heat up more than the outdoors. Such discomforts of journeying are rapidly passing as temperature control is extended.

Though air conditioning is expensive, the railroads are pushing it rapidly this year. Some of the leading eastern and southern roads have gone further than any others toward covering their programs. Western lines are very extensively conditioning their through trains this season. The Pullman Company reports that two thirds of its sleeping cars in use will be cooled by the close of the year.

The cost of installing the apparatus stretches from $4000 to $10,000 a car. The cheaper type relies on ice. When the iceman hands his bill to a railroad, it is written in millions of pounds.

The other style of air conditioning is electromechanical, reducing the tem-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 13

COMFORT BY NIGHT

on the Chicago-Portland Run, Passengers in Its Pullman Sleeping Cars Will Find Compartment by Closing Automatic Sliding Aluminum Panels. Every Lower Berth ent as a Movie Star's Boudoir. Passengers Ascend to the Upper Berths by Individual ot in Use. Both Arrangements, Both Upper and Lower, Are Such That Passengers Can Stand Up While Dressing.

Courtesy the Milwaukee Road

TWO-MILE-A-MINUTE LOCOMOTION

The First Scientifically Streamlined Steam Locomotive, Built by the American Locomotive Company for the Milwaukee Road, Is Described as "Steam's Answer to the Diesel Engine," Such as Used in the Fully Streamlined Trains. It Is One of Two Semi-Streamlined Locomotives for the Chicago-Twin Cities Run.

STREAMLINED MEALS

From This Triangular Buffet Kitchen Passengers on the Union Pacific's New Chicago-Portland Streamlined Train May Obtain Light Meals, Either at the Counter or Served at Their Seats.

Among the New Books

Out of Colorado Soil

Second Hoeing, by Hope Williams Sykes. New York: Putnam. $2.50.

VARIOUS GROUPS OF foreigners, gravitating toward special sections of the United States, have formed colorful communities which have been fruitful ground for authors. The latest group to be shown are the German-Russians who have settled in the Colorado beet valleys. Mrs. Sykes, out of her intimate knowledge of the district and the people, has fashioned in "Second Hoeing" a splendid contribution to the picture of American country life.

Although the newness of the locale awakes the reader's attention from the beginning, the main interest of the story centers in the Schreissmiller family. It is particularly a study of the character development of Hannah, showing her growth from a rebellious girl into a woman who manifests all that is fine and good. The story opens when she is still young, dreaming of freedom from farm drudgery and hoping for a glamorous future in the city. It shows her gradual relinquishment of these dreams, first with mutinous resentment, and finally with a serene acknowledgment of the demands of duty.

In this overcoming of adolescent day-dreaming and the acceptance of her duty to her family, she finds a strength and peace far beyond what might have come to her had she early yielded to her instinct to escape. Her roots are too firmly engrounded in the valley to permit of her finding happiness in a sophisticated civilization. In spite of her father's brutal tyranny, in spite of dirt and drudgery and poverty, her place is in her home. Gradually, as her own character deepens and grows more beautiful, the home reflects the change. Hannah finally realizes that the freedom she craved came not by escape from the things she hated but by the conquest of them.

Behind this appealing portrayal of Hannah and her friends is the wide background of the beet-growing valleys. Where, for various reasons, the Japanese and Mexicans had failed, the German-Russians plodded on unquenchably. Hannah, with her spirit and vigor, with her stubborn adherence to an ideal, is but typical of the best of them.

Technically, the narrative has some rough edges and the writing is perhaps not the finished product of a craftsman. These are, nevertheless, merely surface defects; fundamentally, the book has more sound value, more thought-provoking substance, than many of the skillfully-written pot-boilers of established authors. It is more than just another novel of the soil, for the characterization is so vivid that the book achieves a lasting appeal. Mrs. Sykes shows genuine creative power in her drawing of men and women; this, combined with her fine sense of value, makes her work valuable.

MARION WEST

Warrenism

Gold and Prices, by George F. Warren and Frank A. Pearson. New York: Wiley. $5.

SECRETARY MORGENTHAU SAID the other day that Prof. George F. Warren was still a favored visitor at the Treasury. The honor must be personal—the tribute of a Cornellian to his old professor. For the Warren policy long ago went into the discard, and on one occasion the President himself, in an oblique reference to it, quoted the adage of the burned child. For a time Mr. Warren, however, and his colleague, Prof. Frank A. Pearson, exercised considerable influence on American monetary policy. Their philosophy was contained in "Prices," a book that is the basis of a new volume, "Gold and Prices," which continues the statistical discussion.

What will surprise the reader is that in the new book not the slightest attention is paid to the devastating criticism with which the first book was received throughout the world. This bears out what this writer has always thought about Mr. Warren. He is the complete doctrinaire. Having arrived at his theory after years and years of study, he has become as "set" as the Rock of Gibraltar. Mr. Warren's theory is very simple. Since all our economic troubles are due to fluctuations of prices, and since the commodity price level is controlled by the price of gold, all that one needs to do in correcting the former is to control the latter. This book, like its predecessor, is full of charts to prove the correspondence.

But the workaday world is full of illustrations showing that it has not worked. Commodity prices in Great Britain, for instance, have scarcely moved at all since Great Britain left the gold standard in September, 1931. Yet gold in the London market has constantly gone up. Similarly in the United States during the Warren experiment which, beginning in October, 1933, consisted of an almost daily mark-up in the price of gold till Jan. 31, 1934, when that price was pegged provisionally. Commodity prices did not go up correspondingly. I know that it all depends upon the commodity price index you use. At the height of the Warren experiment, Professor Warren honored me with an exposition of his theory, and I found him using an index which proved that the experiment was working perfectly. But I had never seen the index before. While I (and the laity) were using Moody's sensitive index in following the policy, Professor Warren was using his own. I recall that two of the constituents were pork bellies and cheese!

Prices are, of course, determined by innumerable factors. Gold is only one. And it has become less and less important as our money supplies become less and less dependent upon the amount of metal that theoretically lies at the base of those money supplies.

H. B. ELLISTON

JACKET DESIGN FOR "SECOND HOEING"

Poetry of Herbert Read

Poems: 1914-1934, by Herbert Read. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.50.

DISTINGUISHED FOR MANY years for the quality of his writing, whether it be prose or poetry, essay or critique, Herbert Read gives us in a new edition of his collected poems most of those which appeared ten years ago, with the addition of thirty of more recent vintage.

Smooth-flowing eclogues carry the reader through the first section of the book—through a section traversed all too quickly. The poet's precise deft touch, eliminating the bulk of language so often allowed to clutter pastoral verse, picks out and arranges in satisfying pattern fragments of swift, bright speech which express the essence of his high emotion. He records the coming of April:

To the fresh wet fields
and the white
froth of flowers

Came the wild errant
swallows with a scream.

Courage and culture mark the major portion of his "War Poems," and firmly handled accounts of typical savagery rise, through the author's intellectual mastery, to a broad, allegorical interpretation. His dialogue poem concerning the murder of a young French girl, victim of avenging members of an enemy company on the retreat, is a powerful example.

The "Satirical Verses" unhappily fall out of the ranks of poetry into mere analytical, smart comment, some of them as bloodless as chemical formulae. And a number of his longer poems explore to a rather wearisome degree the cerebral recesses of the eventually unimportant atom. They contain, however, the natural, spontaneous beauty which cannot for long be separated from the pen of this rare, gifted poet-critic, and which bursts forth in passages such as:

The hills creep in mistily—
the tide now a distant sigh—
like hounds outstretched
they guard the included peace—
the tide a muted ecstasy.

The preference of this writer for the finest form of expression in both verse and prose is evident in the slimness of his twenty years' collection. He has said so much by what he has left out.

P. P. S.

St. John Ervine's two-volume biography of Gen. William Booth, "God's Soldier," is published in the United States by Macmillan. The English edition (Heinemann) was reviewed in these columns Jan. 16.

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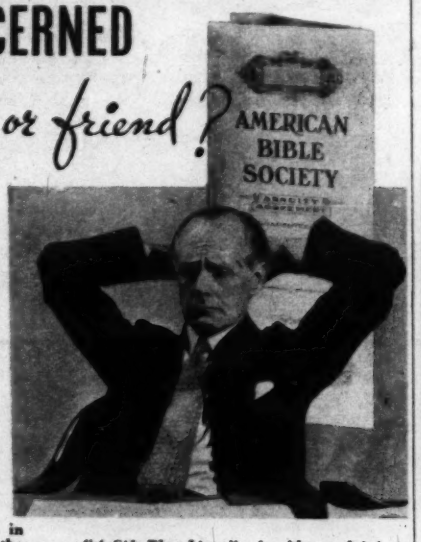

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Associated Authors, 222 W. Adams, Dept. 17, Chicago

A History of Iraq, From Mandate to Independence

Iraq: From Mandate to Independence, by Ernest Main. Foreword by Lord Lloyd of Dolobran. London: Allen & Unwin. 16s.

MR. MAIN'S PUBLISHERS have done him a distinct disservice in stating on the jacket of Iraq: "From Mandate to Independence" that it is "the only complete and up-to-date history of Iraq that has appeared in any language."

Actually, Mr. Main's book, as its title indicates, is not a history of Iraq. Its scope scarcely covers fifteen years. For that brief period its up-to-dateness may be conceded, but not its completeness. For example, no really comprehensive account of Iraq would compress the important subject of Awqaf into a "chapter" of less than half a page. Awqaf, the department which deals with pious bequests, is a vital feature of every Moslem state. Its functions are quite unknown to the average Christian reader and Mr. Main has not attempted to explain them, or to show the great part they play in the secular as well as the religious life of the country.

In allocating two and a half pages to the chapter on Justice, Mr. Main may have intended a subtle allusion to the quality of this commodity in Iraq. But here again he has not achieved completeness. He omits, for instance, to deal with the question of the difficulties which have at times confronted foreign residents who used to be protected by "capitulations" in the old Turkish days.

In short, *pace* his publishers and Lord Lloyd, Mr. Main has left a good deal unsaid. To cite but one more example, it is a pity he has not thrown any new light on the somewhat murky proceedings at Geneva which led up to Iraq's admission to the League in 1932. There is much to be said on this. Italy's acquisition of an interest in Iraq soil dates from this period.

Another point to which it is necessary to draw attention is Mr. Main's prophecy that "in all probability" Haifa will become "an important British naval base" within ten years. Of course, Mr. Main may be right. But if so, Great Britain will have cynically flouted Article 22 of the League Covenant, which states categorically that "the prevention of the establishment of military and naval bases" is one of the duties laid on the Mandatory Power.

On the inevitable subject of Col. T. E. Lawrence, Mr. Main finds himself at loggerheads with the distinguished administrator, Lord Lloyd, who has written the Foreword. Mr. Main thinks that the Arab Bureau in Cairo which sponsored the Lawrence policy during the war "backed the wrong horse." He considers that it would have been wiser for Great Britain to support the now-famous Ibn Saud of Nejd rather than Hussein of Mecca. Lord Lloyd, who, incidentally, was a member of the Arab Bureau, does not agree.

This is a question on which partisans may argue till the end of history. It is, of course, incontestable that Ibn Saud has shown himself to be an incomparably greater man than his former rival whom he finally ousted from his kingdom in the Hedjaz. But at the time of the World War, Ibn Saud was a long way off struggling for very existence with seemingly more powerful chieftains behind a wide expanse of desert. Hussein was right on the Turkish lines of communication.

In the circumstances, therefore, it is difficult to see how the British could have done otherwise than back Hussein. In view of the enmity between Hussein and Ibn Saud the really remarkable thing is that the British succeeded in remaining on good terms with both of them.

Broadly speaking, Mr. Main does not like the Arabs. Many of his criticisms are well founded. But it is inaccurate to say that the Bedouin has "evolved no art-forms" (p. 22). Poetry plays a big part in the life of the nomad—music too. And although to Mr. Main the music may seem "primitive in the extreme" he is not entitled to claim that it therefore must be so. Actually, to many western ears (the reviewer's among them) Bedouin music often possesses considerable subtlety and charm.

Finally, however, it would be churlish, after complaining of Mr. Main in so many points of detail, not to recognize that he has written much that is worth while. In particular, he has given an illuminating and useful account of Anglo-Iraqi relations during the years after the war. On the whole, in fact, he has performed a very difficult task with considerable credit.

A. G. L.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Four English Novelists

A London Story, by George Buchanan. London: Constable 7/6.
The Unwilling Player, by Bernadette Murphy. London: Cape 7/6.
Going West, by James Bramwell. London: Cape 7/6.
Waters Meet, by Lucian Wainwright. London: Secker 7/6.

BIG BUSINESS, ADVERTISING, sales managers and shop assistants are not new in contemporary fiction. Mr. Buchanan, who is concerned with all of them, is interested in finding their level in society. He is suspicious of modern big business methods, recognizing their inherent threat to individual liberty and emotional happiness. He has the artist's instinctive distrust both of the machinery of publicity and of the herd which can be cajoled or frightened by crafty sales experts into a desire to be unidentifiable from their neighbors. This theme has plenty of drama to it and Mr. Buchanan is clever at veiling the intensity of his distaste in quiet, satirical prose.

Less good is his conception of character. No doubt many kings of industry do engage their secretaries for the color of their hair rather than for their speed at shorthand, but Lord Flowerfield would have been much more interesting and convincing if he had been less a type. Similarly, the brothers John and Nicholas, who fill their respective rôles in his store, are definitely big bad wolf and innocent victim of the system. Even the women with whom they are rewarded can easily be classified as stony-hearted vamp and ideal woman.

Fantasy is prevalent in "The Unwilling Player" and in "Going West." Neither is very convincing. Miss Murphy tries to give a sentimental and ordinary plot a significance and an exotic undertone by juggling with the time element, complicating the setting and introducing a foreign accent. Five children play together in real life, a shadowy sixth flits across the background. They decide to write and act a play which symbolizes their own characters. The play is never produced but after they are grown up the drama they had imagined is reproduced in their experience. The idea is pretty and the children are charming but interest lags.

Mr. Bramwell aims at a satirical note, misses several beats by introducing realism and adds a savage but futile finale. The eight characters he brings together on a yacht in order to fulfill the purpose of a "Benevolent Being" are promising material but the "Benevolent Being's" purpose is so obscure and the satire becomes so veiled that continuity is lost.

"Waters Meet" describes a love affair between an Englishwoman and an Austrian doctor. It is slight, attenuated and near-sentimental, with good descriptions of the Tyrolean background.

The Answer Is 'No'

Is This America? by John Gibbons. New York: Dutton. $2.50.

THE TITLE OF THIS BOOK SEEMS to demand an answer; and the answer is "No." The segment of the United States over which this amusing Irish writer passed, by way of motor bus and hitch-hike, was not well chosen to typify America; the observations made on this gaseous journey from New Orleans to New York reveal a lack of understanding of the real issues facing the different regions visited, and the blithe superficiality of the comments will be distasteful to Americans who are truly concerned with the vital issues facing their land. Yet as showing the point of view of a European who loses no occasion to remind the reader of his Roman Catholic affiliations, the text has value; and as an entertaining adventure with an individual whose sprightly qualities make him exceedingly likable, "Is This America?" offers excellent summer reading. One finds John Gibbons such a companionable fellow that where he goes to church and what he fails to see cease to be important. It's not too keen as a travel book, but it's jolly reading as a human document.

UTOPIA DAWNS

This stirring and challenging book reprints the articles from The Christian Science Monitor, "New Deals, Past and Present," by John Pratt Whitman, together with introductory material and a summary. Traces the various visions and projects for ideal living conditions from Isaiah and Plato down to today's plans for security and social justice. 144 pages, cloth $2. At bookstores or direct plus 15c shipping charges. Associated Authors, 919 W. Adams, Dept. 16, Chicago

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Pageant of a Great Generation of Englishmen

Three Englishmen, by Gilbert Frankau. New York: Dutton. $2.50.

GILBERT FRANKAU, putting into "Three Englishmen" the most serious work of his career, has attempted to present a panorama of English history from the turn of the century to the present. He follows the courses of three men, from their early days at Eton at the time of the Boer War, through the vicissitudes which overtook them in all the turbulent years that have followed. Each of the three friends hitches his wagon to a different star, and their varied experiences as soldier, doctor and businessman provide a broad canvas for Mr. Frankau's picture of the times. Familiar though this picture may be, "Three Englishmen" is saved from being just another panorama by the vivid characterization which gives the book vitality and warmth.

The three men concerned are definite individuals, but the story of their interwoven lives makes an absorbing narrative which, on the whole, typifies the experience of other men of their class living in the same period. Each of the three has his special code, his particular ideals, which lead into widely divergent paths. The bond of friendship remains through the years, the one constant in their kaleidoscopic world, surviving all the storm and strain.

GILBERT FRANKAU

After the Boer War came the peaceful years of the Edwardian Era, but that was the only quiet interval experienced by this generation which had grown into young manhood to the sound of alarms. Soon the greatest catastrophe of all was upon them, then its wearying aftermath. Mr. Frankau draws a detailed and faithful picture, with a skillful writer's eye for significant incident, but his principal theme always remains in the actual character portrayal. He wisely shows how each of the three men discovers in his own way his need for love and friendship, which could bring about that harmony so difficult for a man to experience when he is bound "in the solitary prison of his own perplexities."

Mr. Frankau has put a great deal of sincere effort into his story, the scope of which is broader than anything he has before attempted, and he does succeed in producing a powerful and moving novel. On the other hand, the very intensity of feeling which helps him to write a vivid story is a detrimental influence in so far as it clouds his wisdom. For example, Mr. Frankau's attitude toward war and affairs of the heart seems at times puerile. In spite of the serious tenor of the story and the genuine worth of the characterization, Mr. Frankau's romanticism may displease a number of readers. It should not, however, detract from the value of a book that is otherwise fine.

A Saga of the Sea

The Blue Tunnyman, by Andrew Andrews. London: Cape 10/6.

MR. ANDREWS WAS INSPIRED with a love of ships and water in his schooldays, for from his classroom window he was able to watch the sails of Norfolk wherries apparently moving across the fens and fields which bank the narrow river Waveney. The skill of the wherry helmsmen aroused his admiration and, after leaving school, finding himself in a job in Cyprus, for 17 shillings he bought a Turkish fishing boat, a clumsy craft which required a pair of oars to bring her about, but which satisfied his pride of ownership and cemented his enthusiasm for sailing and the sea.

After the war he gained a great deal of knowledge and experience on bigger boats by acting as a member of amateur racing crews. He gives some amusing anecdotes of owners and designers and their relationship to their crews. It was inevitable that he should eventually have his own yacht and, money being limited, his choice fell on a converted ship's life boat lying in a state of disrepair on a mud bank on the east coast of England.

Mr. Andrews is alive to the dramatic value of cloud and storm and breaking seas, and through the whole book runs the poetry of the language of the sea. Perhaps a yachtsman accustomed to sailing terms may not appreciate their music; but there are anecdotes, incidents and technical matters to interest him. The uninitiated may not appreciate the technicalities but they can scarcely fail to enjoy the poetry of the words or to be excited by the adventures which Mr. Andrews vividly recounts.

Dutton in America and Dent in England are issuing the New Temple Shakespeare, in 40 volumes, at 65 cents a volume, edited by M. R. Ridley. The editor contributes introduction, notes and a glossary to each volume, with extracts from famous criticisms of each play. The text, in modernized spelling, is intended to approximate as nearly as possible what Shakespeare wrote. Each volume has decorations by Eric Gill. Fourteen volumes have been published in America.

Three Plays by Clifford Odets, "Awake and Sing," "Waiting for Lefty" and "Till the Day I Die," are published in one volume by Covici Friede. All three are still being played on Broadway as this is written.

THAT BOY OF MINE GETS THINGS SO DIRTY—IT'S ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO WASH THEM CLEAN AGAIN
YOU SHOULDN'T HAVE ANY TROUBLE GETTING THINGS CLEAN WITH YOUR NICE NEW WASHER
IT WORKS FINE—BUT THE CLOTHES DON'T COME HALF AS WHITE AS I'D LIKE TO SEE THEM
I'VE HAD MY WASHER FOR YEARS. AND I ALWAYS GET SNOWY CLOTHES. I CAN THANK RINSO FOR THAT
CAN SOAP MAKE SUCH A BIG DIFFERENCE?
I'LL SAY SO! I'VE TRIED THEM ALL—AND RINSO WASHES CLOTHES 4 OR 5 SHADES WHITER. IT'S SAFE FOR COLORS, TOO
AND NOW
YOU LOOK A SIGHT! YOUR MOTHER WILL NEVER GET THAT SHIRT CLEAN AGAIN
DON'T SCOLD HIM, DEAR. I'M USING RINSO NOW AND CLOTHES COME LIKE NEW FROM THE WASHER

IN TUBS Rinso *soaks* out dirt—gets clothes 4 or 5 shades whiter—saves scrubbing. Clothes last longer this "no-scrub" way. Makers of 34 famous washers recommend Rinso. Gives rich suds—*even in hardest water.* Wonderful for dishes.

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Look for this signature on every can.

W. V. Kidder Pres.

NRA CODE

LUNCHEON AT 110 MILES AN HOUR
In the New Union Pacific Streamlined "City of Portland."

.. Railroad Progress

(Continued from Page 9)

perature by means of refrigerants. The expense of putting it in is greater but of operation less.

Laborious experimenting had to be followed through to perfect the delicacies of mechanical conditioning to the rigors of railroading. To build a system for the theater or home, where it cannot be moved, had become simple. But to fashion one able to resist the inevitable jars that come with movement proved very difficult. As railroading now feels it has won its contest with the technical problems, it is spending many millions this year to insure greater comfort.

Better lighting is also speeding toward the public. Streamlining has hurried it up. The most significant trend is toward individual lights in the berths, as of yore, but as powerful as can be found in the home. It will not arrive this year but is on the way. Railroad men concerned think this one of the principal refinements in their repertoire.

Washrooms have likewise been caught in the general upheaval of new planning. Streamlined Pullman cars discard the general washroom and split the space into small, individual washrooms. There in his private space the tourist can spread his morning kit of tools over the entire landscape, shave and splash to his heart's content.

The tall man has been remembered. A little longer berth is forecast to "give him a break," as the sympathetic Pullman designers say.

Nonshatter glass is going into the windows for the first time in the new-type trains. The unbreakable glass is a contribution of the automobile.

Easier seating is another improvement adopted in part from the motorcar.

More homelike interiors, which —like better seats—have been coming in for some time, are given new impetus this year.

Exteriors of trains have also taken on fresh color and lightness. As elsewhere, the demands of the railroad innovators forced outside industry to make progress. New synthetic paints able to stand up under the blaze of the desert and the sandblasting of its winds have been produced Instead of cars on the desert runs having to be painted every six months, it is expected that their surfaces will last 36 months.

Aluminum and new alloy steels of strength and lighter weight have been used to reduce the burden to be pulled.

In the front rank of improvements bulks the completion this spring of the great electrification plan of the Pennsylvania Railroad, embracing New York, Philadelphia and Washington. It is termed the most extensive railroad electrification project in the world. The Pennsylvania adopted it to care for its dense traffic demands in the East. It involves the operation of 686 week-day trains, passenger and freight, for nearly 35,000 miles. Swift speeds are produced by the electric system.

The steam engine is not resigned to the changes going on in its world. The locomotive finds no difficulty in running at very high speeds, though it costs more to do so. It topped 100 miles an hour many years ago. Builders of steam engines say the changes are marvelous. New streamlined locomotives just appearing can do 120 miles an hour and better, but will be held down in service to lower speeds.

More people have taken to riding on the trains since they have been made faster and cooler. Since railway men are seeking to give the public what it wants, the public is virtually redesigning the railroads.

Kings and Rulers

Jubilee year in Great Britain tends to emphasize the fact that George V is the only ruler or head of a world government with the twin title of King and Emperor. There are, however, 12 other Kings and three other Emperors. Four other rulers have served longer than George V. Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands has ruled since 1890; King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy since 1900; King Haakon VII of Norway since 1905, and King Gustaf V of Sweden since 1907.

Out of 82 areas of the world which have governments of their own, only eight now are directed by the same persons as prior to 1914. In addition to the five mentioned above, there are King Christian X of Denmark, who ascended the throne in 1912; Sultan Seyyid Khalifa ibn Harub of Zanzibar, and Shah Tribhubana Bir Bikram of Nepal, both of whom became rulers in 1911.

Merely since 1930 no less than 51 of the governments of the world have acquired new rulers.

Now Fresh Fruit Syrups

MAKE WONDERFUL ICE CREAM

Syrup? Yes, pure syrup in a can. You merely add milk and whipped cream and freeze in ice box trays. Some are fruits with pieces of real fruit — also coffee, vanilla, chocolate. It is delicious — far better than any ice box ice cream you ever tasted. Jos. Middleby, Jr., Inc., Boston, Massachusetts.

8 FLAVORS

MIDCO ICE BOX FREEZE

Next day a neighbor gave her a hint—

TOM WAS SWEET ABOUT IT, BUT WE JUST CAN'T AFFORD TO HAVE EXPENSIVE BLANKETS RUINED THAT WAY
I'VE WASHED BLANKETS OVER AND OVER AND THEY STILL LOOK BRAND-NEW
HOW DO YOU DO IT? WISH YOU'D TELL ME
WHY IT'S SIMPLE — JUST USE LUX! COSTS SO LITTLE TO LUX A PAIR — AND IT'S EASY AS PIE THIS WAY

MY EASY LUX WAY! "I make rich, lukewarm suds—squeeze them through the blanket—rinse in 3 lukewarm waters—hang in the shade. Cake-soap rubbing and soaps with harmful alkali may shrink, mat and fade blankets. Lux keeps wool soft, elastic—just like new. Lux has no harmful alkali—anything safe in water is safe in Lux!"

LUX

for Blankets *keeps wool soft, "live" and new*

Learn the thrill of EASY TYPING

ON YOUR OWN NEW REMINGTON PORTABLE

NO NEED TO SAVE up for a typewriter, or spend months learning to type. Start typing right now on your own new Remington Portable for only 10¢ a day. An unbelievably low price for this rugged, dependable, complete machine. Carrying case free. Standard 4-row keyboard, standard width carriage, margin release, back spacer, every essential feature of big machines.

BETTER MARKS IN SCHOOL. Tests made with 14,000 school children show that typing raises marks an average of 14%. Better English and spelling, more interest in work.

WHOLE FAMILY CAN LEARN. It's smart and easy to type personal letters on a Remington. Perfect for recipes, short stories, homework, sales reports. A 10¢ a day investment that pays the whole family dividends!

FREE EASY TYPING COURSE teaches you to type faster than handwriting before 10-day trial is over.

10-DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER. Use this machine for 10-days at our risk. Then if not satisfied, back it comes! Without obligation, mail coupon now for full details.

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Please tell me how I can get a complete Remington Portable for only 10¢ a day. Also enclose your new catalog.

Name .....

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I'M LARGER THAN EVER YET DEALERS ARE SELLING ME FOR LESS!

Pepsodent

Now in a New

10% Larger Tube

Actually more tooth paste, but same high quality

THE new, larger Pepsodent tube holds more tooth paste than the old. And dealers are featuring the larger tube at new low prices! Thus you save in two ways at a time when true economy means so much. Thousands who never used Pepsodent will welcome this chance to try it at a saving. Millions who know this special tooth paste are enthusiastic over its new economy.

Made to clean teeth safely

Years ago, The Pepsodent Co. set to work to make a true cleansing tooth paste. A tooth paste without grit or pumice or soap, so it could not harm precious tooth enamel. A tooth paste that would polish teeth to a gleaming lustre with perfect safety. Pepsodent, as you know it today, is the result!

Watch your drug store window

Practically everybody has wanted to use such a tooth paste. Now that druggists are selling Pepsodent at new low prices, you don't need to risk the use of so-called "bargain" dentifrices. Get a tube of Pepsodent as soon as your drug store displays the new larger package identified by the red banner.

WHY
this greater saving is possible

Over a hundred million tubes of Pepsodent have been sold. Year after year, people have gladly bought Pepsodent... rather than run the risk of scratching teeth by buying harsh, gritty "bargain" tooth pastes. Now new processes have cut costs... and we're passing this saving on to you. Today dealers are selling Pepsodent in a new larger tube...at a new low price.

THE PEPSODENT CO., CHICAGO
PEPSODENT LTD., LONDON, N. W. 10

Tender Juicy

SOUTHERN CHICKEN $1.00 POST PAID Regularly $1.50

READY COOKED
FROM CAROLINA

Brookhill Brothers are ready for you to serve in five minutes. All you do is brown them in the oven or drop them in a hot skillet. Everything else is done for you. Perfect for the home, yacht, or picnic. $1.00

All delicate flavors are sealed in new type enamel lined, vacuum containers. Each can contains one plump, tender, two-pound bird, cut in twelve pieces to serve four persons. Each piece is coated with deliciously seasoned old-time Southern Water Ground Meal, wrapped individually by hand in clean corn husk and cooked at 250 deg.

True Southern Fried or Broiled Chicken is a real treat. Our plantation cook makes it to the queen's taste, ready for you to give the final golden touch.

TRY IT NOW...Introductory Offer: Send me $1.00 (regularly $1.20) and this advertisement clipped to your name and address, and I'll send you a two-pound can, postpaid. If you don't think it's the best ready-cooked chicken you ever tasted, I'll gladly return your money.

RALPH C. ERSKINE
PACOLET PLANTATION
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"I MAKE DELICIOUS" "COOLING" "DISHES"

The cool, refreshing salads and desserts made with Knox Sparkling Gelatine will delight your whole family and win their applause. They're a big help to your budget, too, because each package of Knox Gelatine makes four separate dishes—6 generous helpings of each. Send the coupon now for Mrs. Knox's FREE recipe books containing over 200 tempting and easy-to-prepare recipes.

STRAWBERRY SPONGE
(6 Servings—uses only ½ package)

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
½ cup cold water
½ cup hot water
1 cup sugar
¼ teaspoonful salt
1 cup strawberry juice and pulp
1 tablespoonful lemon juice
½ cup cream or evaporated milk, whipped
2 egg whites

Crush strawberries, add sugar, and allow to stand about half an hour. Pour cold water in bowl and sprinkle gelatine on top of water. Add salt and hot water and stir until dissolved. Add strawberry mixture and lemon juice. Cool, and when it begins to thicken, fold in whipped cream or whipped evaporated milk, and the stiffly beaten egg whites. Turn into glasses and chill. Serve garnished with berries. Or, serve on sponge cake with whole berries and whipped cream or whipped evaporated milk. Any fresh or canned fruit may be used. (With canned fruit, less sugar will be required.)

STRAWBERRY CHIFFON PIE—Turn Strawberry Sponge mixture into previously baked pastry shell, and chill. Just before serving, garnish with whipped cream and strawberries.

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180 Knox Ave., Johnstown, N. Y.
Please send me FREE Mrs. Knox's book, "Desserts, Salads, Candies and Frozen Dishes", and her other famous book, "Food Economy".
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Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . . .

SYDNEY GREENBIE has made extensive investigations into the constructive use of leisure. A world traveler, author, lecturer and educator, he has several books to his credit, and contributed "Coals to Newcastle" to the Magazine Section for Jan. 16.

COURTLAND HOLDOM is chief of the Monitor's Pacific News Bureau at San Francisco.

ALMA KJELLAND-KERR is an American woman who has done relief work among Greeks, Turks, Russians, Kurds, Arabs and Americans in such widely separated areas as Asia Minor, Syria, Iraq and Minnesota. She is now a county relief worker under the Emergency Relief Administration.

PHYLLIS M. LOVELL, of the Monitor's London Bureau, contributes the tenth article in a series on eminent British women. These have appeared in alternate numbers of the Magazine Section since Jan. 30.

E. C. SHERBURNE is the Monitor's art and dramatic editor, with headquarters in New York.

HARRY V. ROFF is a journalist who likes to study "politico-economics from the background of the Sermon on the Mount," as he expresses it. He contributed an article entitled "Physics Looks to Metaphysics" to the Magazine Section for April 10.

FREDERICK W. CARR is a staff correspondent of the Monitor with headquarters in Chicago.

. . Relief

(Continued from Page 4)

higher authority than mine, and yet when these men were called to meet with the young doctor from the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the other members of the union threatened to boycott them if they dared to work for the Junior Chamber of Commerce. I explained that the Junior Chamber of Commerce consists of young business and professional men who had been urged to sponsor this campaign by an official sent out from Washington. It was no use to explain. Anything the Junior Chamber of Commerce would sponsor was against labor and therefore would not be tolerated.

One reason the people in the Near East asked so much less, and were always so very grateful for what they got, was because they knew that this money came from people in another country. Although they thought everybody rich in America, still they never quite understood why so much was given to utter strangers. It is far simpler to explain the limitations of a charitable institution than to explain why a government cannot continue indefinitely to support all of its poor families.

* * *

Several weeks ago about 35 young men walked out from the Wilson Packing Plant. They had no fault to find with 75 cents an hour pay, but they objected strenuously to working Saturday nights.

"Sure I need relief," young Jones demands saucily. "What am I here for? No one is going to keep me working Saturday nights."

This man has no credit; the grocery store refuses to extend it; the landlord wants his rent; the coal bin is empty.

As I write an order for him, I cannot help feeling despondent. In my mind I see again thousands of starving people. . . . I see hundreds of men coming home from work in a German factory. . . . I see the first pioneers of Minnesota toiling from morning until night uncomplaining and patient. When morals and mental attitudes have fallen to a gutter level, then there is little hope for the world.

"You are drinking again," I say to old man Nelson. "I shall have to stop your checks and give you orders."

"But, Miss, it didn't cost me one cent," Nelson explains. "I got it from a friend."

What can I say to him? Is it possible to explain anything to him?

During all the time I worked in the Near East I never saw a drunken man.

When we opened our work rooms, it was like opening a large school. Sewing, cooking, baking, quilting had to be taught. A surprising number of mothers know little about housekeeping. They buy their dinners in tins, their bread in wax paper, their clothing at the department store. In Turkey and Syria, every woman must learn to do everything with her hands. She is never idle. She spins; she weaves; she grinds the corn; she cooks; she conserves her fresh fruit by a slow-drying process. Her husband does not need a large income to support the family. Their life is simple and beautiful.

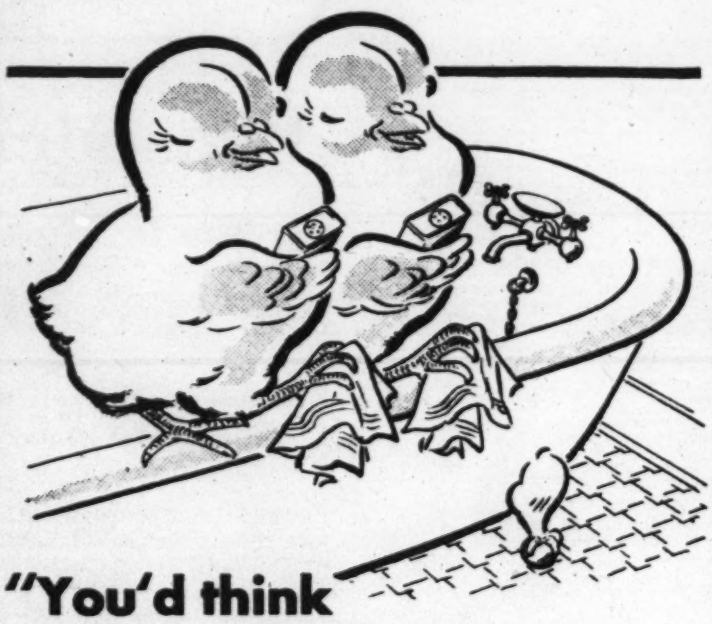
"Mash Allah! Let God be praised!" these Turkish peasants will say. "We now have plenty. God is good!"

The emergency relief program has served a purpose. While its many recipients might not have starved to death, yet much illness and malnutrition must surely have resulted. We have made mistakes, to be sure, but only through experience can anything be perfected. If the unemployable can be cared for adequately by the county, then they should be turned back at once.

The Federal Government should put forth all its efforts to making the work program successful. It needs expert supervision, not on a basis of relief.

As one who has only a small share in this work, I look forward with much hope to the end of relief and an equal opportunity for employment.

SYRIAN BOYS WORKING IN FIELDS
They Grew All Their Own Supplies Near the Orphanage.



"You'd think there were 2 of me . . . *because I polish as I clean*"

With Bon Ami, there's no extra rubbing to make surfaces gleam. As you clean, you get a nice, smooth, glistening *shine!* Smooth, because Bon Ami doesn't leave scratches or dulled spots. Works quickly, too! Try Bon Ami on your bathtubs—your kitchen sink—for *all* your cleaning. It's the finest cleanser you can buy!

BON AMI
—doesn't redden your hands . .
"Hasn't Scratched Yet"

BON AMI CO.,
17 Battery Pl., New York, N. Y.

Patek, Philippe & Co.
GENEVA, Switzerland
Founded in 1839
High Grade
Pocket and Wrist Watches
Agents in all principal cities

Comfortable

You can play golf freely, comfortably, in Arch Preserver Shoes, because your feet rest on just the treadbase Nature intended your foot to have. Patented features give your feet natural support. Thousands have found Arch Preservers comfortable, extremely long wearing, and well styled. Wear them for sport, business and for dress. If you are not acquainted with your local Arch Preserver Shoe dealer, write for his name. E. T. Wright & Co., Inc., Rockland, Mass.

Stock No. 640
The Georgetown
Either spiked or with rubber sole.

Wright
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
FOR MEN

How to Raise Dough

WHAT STARTS THE "BREAD-STARTER"? The question was raised again when Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sanders of Wells, Kansas, recently celebrated their twenty-sixth wedding anniversary with bread raised by the same starter with which Mrs. Sanders started her married life. Anyone who can state positively which came first, the egg or the chicken, can doubtless provide a satisfactory answer to this problem, too.

In these days of prepared yeast, baking powder and carbonated water, the old-fashioned living leaven is seldom used to provide the carbonic-acid gas necessary to balloon the soggy mass of dough into the toothsome lightness of bread. But out in this part of Kansas some housewives still use the "starter" which their grandmothers and great-grandmothers used before them. The same strain of leaven lives all down through the family tree, from one generation to another.

Old-fashioned leaven is simply a mixture of flour and water which has fermented. When warmed up comfortably, it produces bubbles of gas which "raise" the bread. To start a mass of dough fermenting before baking it into bread all that is necessary is to add to the fresh mixture some of the fermenting dough saved from the last batch. Then "a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump"—and, before baking, some "starter" is again laid aside for next time.

Learned writers in encyclopedias trace the origin of this leaven or "bread-starter" back through the days of Rome's glory to Greece, and back through the golden age of that civilization to the dim mysteries of Egypt. So that when a Kansas farmer's wife adds her starter to a new mass of dough and wraps up the mixer in old blankets in front of the kitchen stove for the "rising" process to take place, perhaps she is carrying on an old spell which was one of the secrets over which the Sphinx smiled inscrutably.

But the old ritual of the "bread-starter" is being forgotten in larger communities. The carbonic acid gas necessary for "raising" the bread is now generally obtained from the quick and easy fermentation of yeast, from the chemical action of baking powder or, in the case of London's popular "aerated bread," from the use of carbonated water in mixing the dough.

D. M.

WAMSUTTA SHEETS

THE BRIDE'S FAVORITE GIFT

now in this lovely new fabric

Supercale

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Among wedding presents there are few that are older than Wamsutta . . . and few that are newer than *Supercale.*

Generation after generation — for nearly a hundred years — Wamsutta sheets and pillow cases have been the most cherished possessions of the luckiest brides . . . This year Wamsutta offers *Supercale* — the newest sheet on the market — which is an even stronger, smoother fabric than the famous old Wamsutta Percale.

Ribbon-tied and silver-labeled in these new boxes, *Supercale* sheets are lovely to look at. But, better still, they can be safely depended on to wear as befits the budget of the thrifty.

WAMSUTTA MILLS *The Finest of Cottons Since 1846* NEW BEDFORD

"I thank my easy CHIPSO washdays"

Interview with Mrs. H. J. Rose, Detroit, Mich.

No hard rubbing with Chipso . . . nothing harsh to weaken threads. So no worn spots in Virginia and Barbara's 8 months'-old dresses.

"For the new look of these 'sister' dresses after 33 Weeks!"

"CHIPSO IS SO *SAFE,*" says Mrs. Rose gratefully. "When I was a bride I supposed that the only way to get clothes white was by hard rubbing and boiling, or else by soaking them in a terribly strong soap. Then one day I watched a friend race through her washing with Chipso. What an eye-opener! Such suds! She didn't rub. She didn't boil. Yet her white clothes looked WHITER than mine ever had. *And she told me Chipso never faded a thing!*

"Believe me—the next week *I* got Chipso. I've used it for seven years. And I know I save money because a package of Chipso goes so far in suds."

Pish! Washing's no bother when you use Chipso!

"For unfaded colors!"

"CHIPSO SUDS lather up thick and fluffy and *stay* up. Dirt floats out . . . dyes aren't disturbed. My plaid housedress has been in the wash week after week for *8 months without fading!* And the children have blue dresses—*2 years old*—that still look as bright as new!"

"For smooth hands!"

"At least 1095 times a year my hands are in Chipso suds for from 10 to 20 minutes—washing dishes. Yet I'm not ashamed of them when I wear evening clothes. And my fingertips don't scratch baby when I bathe her. That shows how safe Chipso is. No wonder I can trust it to wash my nicest things! And these creamy Chipso suds certainly get grease and dirt in a jiffy!"

Chipso is SOAPIER. That's why it is *quick . . . safe . . . economical.* Get Chipso this week.

Chipso makes clothes wear longer

Rogers Peet Company

Let's slip into a Forecaster suit and get the *inside story*

"You'd think it had been made expressly for me!" We so often hear a man say just that when he slips into one of our Forecasters.

Virtually the suit *had been* made for that particular man! The Forecaster comes in 13 different models and over 90 different sizes! No wonder, then, that even hard-to-fit men marvel at the way Forecasters fit.

The coat fits with an easy grace. It hangs correctly from the shoulders. It has a freedom of style that is almost eloquent! There's freedom as a man moves his arms and he's surprised that while the coat feels full and comfortable, it looks smart and taliored. And where are his bulges—where his "sags"? This suit does more than fit. It compliments—and soft-pedals where necessary!

Give a Forecaster the mirror. Here's a suit to make you look your best. Your image was before us when we built it!

Hand tailoring and quality of Rogers Peet's old school. Style-smartness of our new school!

the Forecaster* $45

Rogers Peet

Rogers Peet Company extends greetings to visitors in Boston this week with a special invitation to visit our Boston Store—Tremont at Bromfield.

*REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

In New York: Fifth Avenue at 41st Street; Broadway at Liberty, Warren, 13th and 35th Streets. In Boston: Tremont at Bromfield